BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1840: 3,202.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1, 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June [illegible] that all accounts &c. with the concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 24, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 24, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

Bombay, 24th August 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW the 25th Instant, BLACKWELL AND Co. will sell by Public Auction Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Beaver Hats, Queen's Ware, consisting of Table Plates, Soup Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes of sizes &c. "*Curtis*," Gunpowder in Canisters, Cotton Braces, Lavender Water, Durham Mustard, Pictures, Books, an excellent Double Barrelled Tube Gun by *C. Moore* London, in case complete; Two other Guns, a pair of Pocket Pistols, three new Saddles, Boxes of American Soap, eighteen Cheshire Cheeses in good order. To close an account, several dozen of Hoffman's bottled Fruits, Furniture, Sundries, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A pair of Grey Carriage Horses and a Bay Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle.

Bombay, 24th August 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Cab Phæton with a pair of Grey Carriage Horses and Harness. Price	Rs.	1200
If sold seperate the price of the Phæton	,,	1000
A second hand Travelling Britzchka, (has been very little used) with Rumble, German Blinds &c.	,,	2500
A Cab Phæton, with Harness, in good order	,,	1000
A Family Shigrampoe with Lamps and necessary appendages	,,	900

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ONE Volume Folio, Bourne's Engravings of the London and Birmingham Railway... ... ... Price Rs. 60

BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission the following handsome Plated Service to match, to be Sold together or seperate.

One pair Plated Dishes with Covers	Rs.	225
Two pairs do. Round Vegetable Dishes	,,	450
One pair do. Square Hot Water Curry Dishes	,,	250
One Handsome Soup Tureen	,,	150
One Do. Tea Tray	,,	150

Also a complete set of Silver, King's Pattern, for 12 persons ... Rs. 950

Bombay, 24th August 1840.

BLACKWELL AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of Spar Articles manufactured in Derbyshire consisting of Black Marble Candelebras, Bell Vases, Cleopatra Needles, richly inlaid Marble Ornaments, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Tulip Bottles, Marble Plates, Paper Weights, &c. &c.

Bombay, 24th August 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden)	do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale)	do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira	do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz.	do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834)	do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do.	do.	,,	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 28th Instant Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mess House of the 25th Regiment N. Infy. Mazagon, all the Mess Furniture &c. comprising Blackwood and Jackwood Couches, Tables, Sideboards, Argand and Vase Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, a very Superior Billiard Table by "Thurston" with Balls, Cues, &c. complete, an Elegant Dessert Set for 60 Persons, Glass Ware &c. &c.

Also a variety of Property belonging to the Officers of the Regt.

The Property on view from Wednesday the 26th Instant.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a beautiful Gold Watch, inlaid with Pearls, showing the Hours, Minutes, Seconds, and the Moons Age. To it is attached an alarm and Music Bell.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE have just received their Commissioned Goods by different Vessels as follows. Oilman's Stores from Messrs. Hesketh, Davis and Sons, R. and J. Gunter, and Cooper, Consisting of Hams, Berkley and Pine Cheeses in Tin, smoked, Bacon in do. Bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Sauces of sorts, Vinegar, Capers and Mustard, Pickles, Soups of sorts, Fresh and Salted Salmons, Preserved Carrots in Canisters, Red Herrings, Real Scotch Marmalade from Baxter of Glasgow, Fresh Sardines in large and small Canisters, Essence of Coffee for immediate use, also Shaving stones to shave without soap, and Razors, particularly recommended to overland Travellers.

Bombay, 24th August 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 1501bs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840.

The Sportsman.

ASCOT-HEATH RACES.

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, JUNE 20.

This annual public festival, at which Her Majesty may be said to preside, commenced on Tuesday under the most favourable auspices. The season has been more genial than any that we have had for many years. Every road leading to the racecourse was at an early hour covered with the approaching visitants, and by 1 o'clock the course was lined with carriages from opposite the Royal Stand down to the distance-post. About 20 minutes past one the Royal *cortége* arrived. The visitors formed on each side of the course, and loudly cheered the Queen and Prince Albert in their progress to the Royal Stand. Her Majesty and Prince Albert subsequently appeared at the window, and were greeted by cheers and clapping of hands, which they each returned by most graciously bowing to the crowd which surrounded the stand. On Her Majesty's departure, about 5 o'clock, she was received with similar demonstrations of regard.

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sov. each, 15 ft., and only 5, &c., with 100 sov. added; the second to receive 50 sov. out of the stakes. Two miles and a half. (45 Subs., 24 of whom declared, &c.)

Capt. Williamson's Darkness, 3 yrs., 5st. 4lb. (Percy)	1
Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder, 3 yrs., 7st.	2
Hon. S. Herbert's Arctic, aged, 8st. 13lb.	3
Mr. Morgan's Quo Minus, 8st. 13lb.	0
Captain Gardnor's Anne Boleyn, 5 yrs., 7st. 1lb.	0
Lord Exeter's Hellespont, 3 yrs., 5st. 7lb.	0
Mr. V. Corbet's Jenny Jones, 4 yrs., 8st. 4lb.	0

The second day has ever been an indifferent one at Ascot; like the Wednesday in the Newmarket and Doncaster meetings, and the Thursday at Epsom, it is a makeweight and rarely affords sport of any interest even to racing men. Although the course was very well attended, the business of the day went off flatly, and it was evident that all were reserving themselves for Thursday.

Thursday, the Gold Cup day, as was expected, brought down a dense mass of human beings to the race-course. At a very early hour equipages of all shapes and sizes, from the dashing four-in-hand to the humble "shay," were to be seen progressing to their starting posts to take in their freight of mortality. On no former occasion has so large a crowd thronged to Ascot. About half-past 1 the van of the Royal procession was seen ascending the hill. The moment Her Majesty's carriage reached the commencement of the line, she was greeted with loud cheers and clapping of hands, which continued to increase until she reached the Royal stand. From the betting stand upwards the crowd was so dense that it was scarcely possible to move, and the vast living mass seemed all occupied in giving vent to their regard for Her Majesty by every token of approbation that could be devised. On the entrance of Her Majesty to the stand the whole space in front of it was crowded as thickly as possible, and the moment she presented herself at the window she was welcomed by the most unanimous and deafening cheers that we have ever heard upon Ascot race-ground. It seemed difficult to satisfy the people. They appeared to think they had not done enough, and could not do enough, and at every moment when Her Majesty came near the window, or looked out, an expectant crowd was ready to repeat with equal warmth the only testimonial they could offer of their affection. The manner in which both Her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged these kindly greetings evinced how fully they appreciated them, and feel assured that on no previous occasion has any monarch received a welcome so spontaneous and sincere.

The Windsor Castle Stakes of 100 sov. each, h. ft., for three years' old: colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 4lb. The new mile. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Greville's Perseus, by Emilius—Nat	1
Colonel Anson's Nicholas	2
Lord Albemarle's Janus	3
Duke of Rutland's Crazy Boy	4

Swepstakes of 30 sov. each, 20 ft., for two years' old colts, 8st. 5lb.; and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; a winner before starting 3lbs. extra. T.Y.C. (4 Subs.)

Mr. Roe's Decision, 3lbs. extra—Nat.	1
Colonel Anson's Lady Sneerwell	2

The GOLD CUP, by subscriptions of 20 sov. each, with 200 added; three years' old, 6st. 10lbs.; four, 8st. 5lbs.; five, 9st.; six and aged, 9st. 3lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. About two miles and a half. (17 Subs.)

Mr. Petit's St. Francis, by St. Patrick,, 5 yrs.—Chifney	1
Duke of Grafton's Montreal, 4 yrs.	2
Mr. W. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury, 4 yrs.	3
Mr. W. S. Stanley's Flambeau, 4 yrs	4

The Windsor Town Plate of 50*l*., for three years' old, 7st. 4lbs.; four, 8st. 4lbs.; five, 8st. 10lbs.; six and aged, 9st.; mare and geldings allowed 3lbs.; the winner to be sold for 100, &c. T.Y.C.

Capt. Gardnor's f. by The Colonel, 3 yrs.—Nat.	1
Mr. Firth's Wilderness, 3 yrs.	2
Mr. Phillimore's Tiny, 3 yrs.	3

The Grand Stand Plate of 100*l*. Once round and a distance.

Lord Exeter's Scutari, 3 yrs., 7st. 4bls.—Maun	1
Mr. V. King's Ruby, 6 yrs., 8st 11lbs.	2
Gen. Grosvenor's Dædalus, 5 yrs., 8st.	3

The Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft., for three years' old fillies. Old mile. (4 Subs.)

Sir G. Heathcote's f. by Emilius.. walked over.

EPSOM RACES.

TIMES, JUNE 5.

The contrast of yesterday on Epsom Downs with the appearance of Wednesday was greater than any person who had not been on the race course both days could easily imagine; dullness succeeded bustle, and the hum of thousands gave place to the monotony of comparative silence. The course was almost completely cleared; in the room of hundreds of elegant equipages and thousands of inferior vehicles there were about a dozen private carriages and some two or three dozen gocarts and gigs. A few hundreds of pedestrians, principally the nondescript beggars and professional ragamuffins who make their appearance at races and fairs and nowhere else, and some one or two hundred horsemen, who formed the betting circle, were all the company. The grand stand was empty, and the other stands were deserted; here and there a straggling conjuror, or posturemaster, collected a meagre group to witness his performances, and a few stray Gipsies wandered backwards and forwards amidst the empty booths and tents. Altogether the scene was dull and desolate, and, though occassionally relieved by the excitement of the races, had little to recommend it to persons whose vocation at the

place was not one of pure business, connected with the running of the horses, or the chances of the gaming-tables. There were scarcely half a dozen females present. The racing was but middling, and apparently excited little or no interest. The whole was a state of torpor after a violent exertion. On the road from London might here and there be seen vestiges of the accidents of Wednesday. In several of the inn yards were crippled carriages in the progress of reparation, and in the hedge-rows might be seen the remains of broken shafts, splinter bars, &c. The road was, however, clear, and it was difficult to come to the conclusion that it was the same route which on Wednesday was blocked up for hours with trains of vehicles and troops of horsemen. It was rumoured that a fatal accident took place on the return from the Derby, by the oversetting of a stage coach at Ewell, and that a woman had lost her life, but on inquiry yesterday the report was not confirmed. It appears, however, that the accident, which took place by the running away of a carriage at Ewell, of which mention was made yesterday, though not attended with loss of life to any of the parties was very nearly being so. The people who keep the booths on the racecourse and the publicans along the road have spread a report that Her Majesty is to visit the course to-morrow (this day), but the report wants corroboration, and is only a *ruse* to encourage visiters and enhance profits. The sun and the wind have completely dried up all moisture on the Downs, so that the races are run in a cloud of dust, a circumstance which by no means increases the pleasure of the spectators. Great preparations are being made for the "Oaks;" but all persons seem to be of the same opinion as to which mare will be the winner, and consequently Crucifix is so completely the favourite, that few persons like to lay out their money on anything else. The account of the sport will be seen beneath.

Since writing the above, we have heard with pain that Mr. F. Matthews, of Covent-garden Theatre, met with a shocking accident on his return to town on Wednesday evening from the races. He was driving a four wheeled chaise, when in the neighbourhood of Clapham his horse took fright, from a carriage passing him along the road; his chaise was overturned, and he was thrown from his seat. Both his legs are dreadfully injured; one of them is crushed at the knee. He was conveyed to town, and placed under the care of Mr. Liston. On inquiry last night, we ascertained that the report of the accident had not in any degree been exaggerated, and we regret to say he is in a very precarious state.

Neither in the number nor character of the entries for yesterday's racing was there anything calculated to counteract the inclination to repose after the excitement and fatigue of the Derby day, the day, however, turned out fine, and the company, thin at first, became tolerable towards 3 o'clock. Of fashion there was but a poor show, most of the nobility and gentry whose names have already appeared having reserved themselves for the Oaks. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge arrived on the course on the box of Lord Alford's four-in-hand, and was accompanied by Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Southampton, the Hon. James Macdonald, Captain Houston, Mr. H. Peyton, &c. The list contained five races, one of which was the Cup, a price generally of some attraction; the entry for it was confined to Lyster and Mr. Osbaldeston's c. by the Saddler, dam by Granby, but the latter being drawn, Lyster walked over, and the 50 sovereigns advertised to be added from the fund appropriated to the increase of the sport for this day.

We subjoin the usual return:—

The SUTTON STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added: 3-yrs old, 7st.; 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb.; 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb.; 6 yrs and aged, 9st. 1lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. One mile. Five subscribers.

Hon. G. S. Byng's b. c. Barabas, by Rowton, 4 yrs (Nat) 1
Mr. Rogers's b. f. Caution, 3 yrs 2
Mr. Dockeray's b. c. Zephyr 4 yrs 3
Mr. Balchin's b. m. Launchaway, 5 yrs 4

Betting.—5 to 4 agst Caution, and 5 to 4 agst Barabas.

Launchway took the lead after the first 100 yards, and made play to the roads, where the lot closed. Barabas then went in front, and after a pretty race with Caution from the distance, won by a length.

The CUP STAKES, of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added; 3-yrs old, 6st. 12lb.; 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb.; 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb.; 6 yrs and aged, 9st. 1lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 300l. Two miles. Two subscribers.

Mr. Dockeray's b. c. Lyster, 4 yrs, walked over.

The CROYDON STAKES, of 5 sovs. each with 40 added; 2-yrs old, 6st. 5lb.; 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb.; 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb.; 5 yrs, 9st.; 6 yrs and aged, 9st. 2lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 100l. New T. Y. C.; three quarters of a mile. Four subscribers.

Mr. Firth's b. m. Wilderness, by Camel, 4 yrs (Wakefield) 1
Captain Gordon's br. f. by the Colonel, out of Mary Ann, 3 yrs.. 2
Mr. Finch's ch. g. Forester, 4 yrs 3

Betting.—Even between Wilderness and the Colonel filly.

Wilderness cut out the work to the distance, where the Colonel filly went up and ran a desperate race with her to the finish, the judge giving it in favour of Wilderness by a head only.

The EWELL STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; 3-yrs old, 7st.; 4 yrs, 8st.; 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb.; 6 yrs and aged, 8st. 12lb. Mares and geldings, and horses which have started three and not won (matches excepted), allowed 3lb. Winners at any time (matches excepted), to carry, for twice, 3lb.; thrice, 5lb.; four times or more, 7lb. extra. Last half mile. Three subscribers.

Mr. Thornhill's b. f. Menalippe, by Merchant, 3 yrs (Pettit) 1
Mr. Dixon's b. c, Camelino, 3 yrs 2

The mare made all the running, was never caught, and won easily by two lengths.

The DURDANS STAKES, of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added; 3-yrs old. 7st.; 4-yrs, 8st. 5lb.; 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb.; 6 yrs and aged, 9st. 1lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for 150l. Mile heats. 5 subscribers.

Mr. Faulconer's b. m. March First, 5 yrs (bly) 1 1
Mr. Balchin's b. g. Munchausen, 5 yrs.. ... 2 2
Mr. Monk's br. c. Snaffle, by the Saddler, 3 yrs 3 3.

Both heats won easily.

THE OAKS (THIS DAY).

The following are the latest odds on the Downs, the names of the fillies expected to run, and their riders:—

7 to 4 on Lord G. Bentinck's Crucifix,—John Day.
5 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Black Bess—W. Scott.
12 to 1—Mr. Greatrex's b. Pocahontas—Robinson.
13—1—Mr. Fowler's Lalla Rookh—Templeman.
400—12—Duke of Grafton's Currency (taken)—Stephenson.
Mr. Wigram's ch. Teleta—Conolly.
Lord Albemarle's b. Iris—Cotton.
Sir G. Heathcote's Nannetee filly—Chapple.
Mr. Bell's b. La Sage Femme—Heseltine.
General Grosvenor's Diploma—Macdonald.
Lord Chesterfield's The Ant—C. Edwards.
Mr. Payne's Welfare, by Priam—Nat.

The following race has been made for to morrow, in addition to the oaks and the two plates:—

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES, of 2 sovs. each, with 50 added; one mile; three to run or no race.

Mr. Thornhill's Mendizabal, 5 yrs., 9st. 4lb.
Colonel Wyndham's Pestonjee Bomanjee, 5 yrs., 9st. 4lb.
Hon. G. S. Byng's Barabas, 4 yrs., 9st.
Mr. Dockeray's Zephyr, 4 yrs., 7st. 12lb.
Mr. Eddison's The Ruler, 3 yrs., 7st 2lb.
Lord Orford's Petittoe, 3 yrs., 6st 10lb.
Sir G. Heathcote's Bussorah, 3 yrs. 6st.
———Stately ally, 3 yrs., 5st 8lb.

* In our report yesterday we made a mistake in the route taken by Her Majesty; it was over Oakhot-flat to the Hanch of Venison, and thence by a private road through Baron de Tessier's park; we also omitted to state that Her Majesty was received at the stand by Messrs. Chadwick and Cockburn.

THE WEATHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SURAT.—The report from this Collectorate which is brought up to the 3rd instant, mentions that there was a sufficiency of rain during the week preceding that date in most of the Southern Talookas, and that every description of Crops, including the rice was in a favorable state: the districts to the East, and the country nearer Surat on every side had received a less supply, in consequence of which, the rice could not be transplanted; but all the other Crops were healthy and thriving: in one Talooka the Tanks were had recourse to for the irrigation of the rice; and rats had so much injured the Jooary, in a few Villages as to render a second sowing necessary.

BROACH.—The weather is represented to have been generally favorable to the Crops in this division during the week ending the 2nd instant, although in the Hansote Purgunnah the transplantation of the rice was retarded owing to an insufficiency of moisture.

KAIRA.—Very little rain fell in this Zillah during the week ending the 4th instant, tho' the dense appearance of the clouds during a part of that period led to an expectancy of heavy rain.—The transplantation of the rice was said to have been much delayed, and it was apprehended that the operation would cease altogether if the draught continued much longer.

AHMEDABAD.—The Collector of this Zillah reports that partial showers visited the different districts of this portion of Goozerat during the week preceding the 8th instant, but they were generally too light for the rice in the Gogo Purgunna, they were lighter than elsewhere, and it was feared that there would be a partial failure of the Crops in that quarter, unless they were saved by a timely fall of rain: some damage is also said to have been done to the young Crops in a few Villages of the Dholka Purgunna, by Grasshoppers.

TANNAH.—Bassein is the only district in this Zillah in which a deficiency of rain was felt during the first week of the present month: from all the other Talookas the accounts were most favorable.

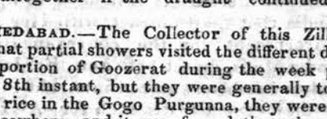
RUTNAGHEERY.—The intelligence from this part of the Concan is most cheering; it mentions that during the whole of the week ending the 3rd instant the fall of rain in every part of the Collectorate was plentiful—that every description of Crop wore a healthy thriving appearance; and that the transplantation of the rice was about to be brought to a close.

CANDEISH.—The rain was moderate in this Province during the last week of last month, but the prospects of the season continued favorable every where.

NUGGUR.—The weather continued favorable in the greater part of this Zillah up to the end of last month: more rain however was required in the Kurda and Jamkhair Talookas, where the showers were few and slight, and in the Koorty district, where it is said there has been no rain at all for some time.

POONA.—The report from this Zillah is for the first week in the present month, during which period the fall of rain was in every respect highly favorable in five of the Talookas; in two others it was rather excessive to the interruption of Cultivation in some places, and the damage of some embankments to rice grounds in the Havaily District: there was a great want of rain in the Indapoor and Bheemthury Purgunnas, in consequence of which the Crops have suffered—It is also added that the Cholera broke out in one Village and carried off 20 of its inhabitants, and that locusts had attacked the Crops of another Village.

SHOLAPOOR.—The state of things in this Collectorate is beginning to look gloomy—With the exception of about 20 Villages, there was no rain whatever in any of the districts between the 1st and 8th instant—no progress was making in Cultivation, and the Crops already sown were suffering very generally, tho' in some places they still continued to look well.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea. will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—August 21st, The E. I. C. Brig Palinurus, Lieut. F. S. Grieve, Comg., from Suez 22d July. *Passenger*.—Mr. Hill.

Do. 23rd, Ship Julius Cæsar, M. Mitchell, Master, from Aden 12th Instant. *Passengers*.—Mr. Eyrton, Mr. Woosman, Dr. Stary.

SAILED.—Augt. 20th, Castle Huntly, John G. Reddie, Master, to Calcutta.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria
SCHOONERS	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
Shannon, & Pallinurus.	Seaforth.
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon.	Calcutta,
Mahamudy.	Carnatic,
Adele.	John.
Sir John Herschel.	Westmoreland,
Julia,	Cumbrian.
Crown,	Monarch,
Ann,	John Campbell.
Colchester,	Leonard Dobbin.
Majestic,	Northumberland.
Lord Auckland,	Kingston.
COUNTRY.	
Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Cauderbux.	Soobrow.
Doulut Savoy,	Colonel Newal.
Lady Grant.	Atiet Rahiman.
Pittamber Savoy.	Caledonia,
Earl of Clare.	John Wm. Dare,
Caroline,	Essavie
Charles Forbes.	Good Success.
Futtay Hulbaree	
PORTUGUESE	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	28th Aug.
Ditto.....	Do	Do.. ..	30th Sept.
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith..... ..	Colombo..	early in Sep
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	5th Sept.
Cumbrian.....	Fosterand Co.	Do.. ..	30th Aug.
Northumberland	Skinner & Co.	London ..	
Monarch.... ..	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	dispatch
Calcutta.... ..	DiromCarter & Co	Liverpool	20th inst.
Colchester.. ..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	dispatch
Leonard Dobbin	Mcgregor B.Co	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	Dirom Carter& Co....	Clyde.. ..	dispatch
John W. Dare.	Aga M. Rahim	Singapoor.	
Earl of Clare	J. Jeejeebhoy,	China.. ..	dispatch
John.....	W. Nicol & Co	Do.. ..	16 inst
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.	Do.. ..	
Scaleby Castle	C, Ardaseer & Co	Do.. ..	
Majestic.... ...	G. S. King Esq	Calcutta..	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Do.. ..	
La Navarino ..	T. Jefferies&co.	Persian G	25th inst.
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim.	Do.. ..	
John Campbell.	McVicar B. Co,		
Augusta	.....		
Good Success..	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Clarendon.....	.....		
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapore.	
Kingston..	Skinner & Co.	.....	
Atiet Rahiman,	Capt. Lugrin...	Calcutta...	dispatch

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. .	London ..	19th May
*Dartmouth.	Dirom, Carter&C	London ..	18th May.
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay.... ..	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	4th June
Java..... ..	.....	London ..	14th June
Herefordshire.	.....	London	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	....	Do.. ..	
Severn..	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
William.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	30th April
*Madonna.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	15th May
Helena.... ..	McG.Brownrig e	Liverpool	
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	
Allan Ker.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	
Herculean.. ..	.....	Do ..	
Frances	.....	Do.. ..	
PrincesCharlot	....	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	....	Hull.....	21st May.
John Gorrow..	Foster and Co.	Newcastle	
*Ellen..	Skinner &Co....	Clyde.. ..	10th May
James Morgan.	Ditto	Do.. ..	31st do.
John Mitchell.	.....	Do.. .	9th do
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&c.	Llanelly ..	5th July
*Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb.
Amozan.....	.....	Do.. ..	9th May
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux.	4th June
Bolivar	.....	Rio.... ..	
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Ardaseer.. ..	....	China....	
Adele.....	Davond Sessoon	Marseilles	18th May.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—In the Fort, on the morning of the 15th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Conductor George Kingston, of a Son.

Time of High Water.

AUGUST 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
24th Monday.....	8 34	9 8
25th Tuesday.....	9 12	9 43

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 24—Monday — St. Bartholomew,—Indore taken, 1804.
25—Tuesday.— Capture of the Fort of Cornelis, 1811.—Session 3rd Term begins,
26—Wednesday.
27—Thursday.—New Moon.
28—Friday.—St. Augustine.
29—Saturday.—St. John Baptist beheaded.
30—Sunday.—12th Sunday after Trinity.

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JULY.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 22ND AUGUST 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36. at 98-8 to 98-12
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. at 104-8 to 104-12

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 20th.—Lieut. H. Rudd, 5th Regt. N. I., from Poonah.
do. 21st.—Major General F. W. Wilson, Staff, from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Compton, 18th Regt., from Do.

DEPARTURES.—None.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—It is rumoured that an *Uncovenanted* Servant, is to succeed our present worthy Chief Magistrate who is about to be promoted to another situation. As this appointment would cause universal discontent throughout the Civil Service, I wish to know whether the report be true or not, as there are many objections to the measure, particularly as the Chief Magistrate of Police is also Revenue Judge. Now how consistently with the regulations of the Hon'ble Company an Uncovenanted Servant can hold the latter situation I know not, and by enlightening me you will oblige your humble servnnt.

CIVIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have been much edified by the perusal of the suggestions emanating from the goose quill of your contemporaries, for the amelioration of the natives of India, and I am surprised that in your Journal, which has so long been established, no original ideas, have sprung up in your fertile brain on this momentous subject. When I first waded through the long articles to which I have just alluded, I thought them tedious, and—will you believe it—ridiculous?—But I now see my error; and I delight in these lucubrations of rare and undoubted genius; and there is not I will venture to assert, a single subscriber to either of the Journals in question, who does not pass over the news relating to Affghanistan and China, and look eagerly for a page or two devoted to the improvement of the natives of India. The amusement and interest excited by a perusal of these efforts of original talent are so overwhelming, that on the arrival of the Overland Mail, the Extra, and all English intelligence together with all private letters from home are at once set aside, until all the "amelioration" suggestions have been well considered and digested. As this subject creates so absorbing, and at the same time so well deserved an interest, I am induced, through the medium of your Columns, to propose an original plan while I flatter myself will be highly beneficial to India, nor shall I refrain from expressing my sentiments, though they may forsooth be styled the "ideal" of what has been before said. The arguments of your Contemporaries are luminous and unanswerable, and of no *common* order, and I fancy that mine will be equally novel and instructive. The plan which I propose is the establishment of HAT manufactories on the Coast. These would I have no doubt increase, like the learned Doctors warehouses, to an astonishing extent. *directly their advantages were perceived*, is affirmed by your Contemporaries, that if encouragement were given to them the natives of India, would make their own stocking (stocking supporters of course) and be proud of wearing apparel formed and fashioned by their own fair hands. It is but right, in my estimation, that the male part of the population should follow the same march of intellect. They would soon, equally with the softer sex, be proud of wearing HATS made by themselves, emulation and industry would be aroused, and the whole vast population of India, would in a few years, become a nation of Topee-wallahs. The wealth which would be poured into this country from an adoption of my plan, is in calculable. It is well known that HATS are almost invariably made from the hair of the Monkey, and not from that of the Beaver, as I have myself witnessed in one of the largest wholesale establishments in London. As Monkeys abound in this country and manual labor is very cheap, the necessary adjuncts to the human head might be made at a very trifling cost. They would very soon become articles of export instead of import, and the native of India would undersell the English manufacturer in his own market. This country would almost immediately become the emporium of HATS for Europe. Several Joint Stock Steam Companies would be formed even among the ryots alone for the carrying on this important branch of commerce. Rail Roads would easily be laid down and in an incredibly short time be in full operation from the principal Hat establishments to various stations in the thickest part of the jungles, for the purpose of bringing in the skins of the Monkeys which might be slaughtered on the spot. Had this plan of amelioration been already adopted, what expense might have been saved to Government, what lives might have been spared. Vast quantities of hats might have accompanied the troops just proceeding on service. It is a truth quite as incontrovertible as any adduced by your contemporaries that immediately a man wears a hat he becomes a civilized being; now as many Beloochees will in all probability be made prisoners, they might have been compelled to wear hats for a few days, had a stock been provided by Government. They might then have been set at liberty and allowed to visit their friends. The hat mania would immediately have spread among these ferocious tribes, they would at once to a man have acknowledged the blessings of peace, and we should have beheld the wild Beloochee from the very day of wearing his hat a useful and orderly member of Society. The country would at once have been quieted and our troops saved much unnecessary labour and annoyance.

FRIEND OF INDIA.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—"S." evidently on the "*Nunquam Dormio*" tack, has got rather a firm hold on "Shade of Shakespear," who, probably unthinkingly let slip a sentence, wherein, addressing "S." he says "*in common consistency you ought to follow out your "work of regeneration by consigning all History and "Poetry to the flames, and by tearing out a few pas-"sages of the Scriptures which do not correspond with "your notions of morality.*" The spirit of this remark has afforded grounds for "S.'s" reappearance in your Journal; and he consequently requests that writer, upon terms of his ("S's") acknowledging the erroneousness of his ideas of Theatricals, to prove the truth of the above observation by shewing "*that "those Plays and the portions of Scripture to which "he alludes, are the same in character or effect.*"

"*Shade of Shakespear,*" however, I perceive, has since exhibited no symptoms of inclination to defend his remark, and while I humbly say a few words on the matter, I disclaim all pretensions to accomplish the task for him.

It is not *absolutely requisite* that an exact similitude

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should exist between any part of the sacred Volume and the Drama, in order to establish the purity or goodness of the latter. No similitude is perceptible between the Science of Sculpture and the Gospel scheme, and yet the former is not to be condemned. The original and primary object of Scripture, and that of Plays are widely different;—that, * * * pointing the road to salvation in the next world, this, affording instruction and recreation in the present.—Thus obviously no similarity in their abstract natures is discoverable; and hence, I opine, "Shade of Shakespear's" incapacity to meet "S.'s" proposition.

But, to the old story, does it follow as a matter of course, that Plays are profane &c.? Is the idea in consequence, substantiated that a Theatre *cannot* be here erected *without necessarily* affecting moral principles? To assert, and persist in it, would be pronouncing our community a demoralizing set of individuals, one regardless of decency and chastity, and indifferent to the state of Society!—While to mark out Dramatic Performances as exclusively bad,—as more deserving of immediate condemnation than other sources of amusement, merely upon the plea of the *probability* or *possibility* of a person's morals being injured by witnessing them, would be equally unwarrantable and unjust. Where is man not badly disposed? Where is his mind free from inclinations to err and sin? A person *bent* upon leading a depraved and irreligious life, can discover thousands of sources to satiate his irresistable passions, without listening to, or seeing, Plays. And one, hitherto unaddicted to vice, can find innumerable temptations to create vicious propensities, and ensnare him, without his possessing even the remotest idea of Stage performances, *if* such *do really* afford them, which, Plays such as I am partial to, I am well assured do *not*. I admit it is not *every one* that is edified or benefited by Play-going. *All* persons who witness the nature, tendency, and effects of vice, or the depravity, worthlessness, and wretched end of its victim, depicted on the stage, do not exercise their reason, nor *endeavour* to profit by such representations. Neither, begging "S.'s" pardon, do *all* who hear the Scripture possess minds totally free from vice, nor do they exert their faculties to appreciate and meet the object for which it is intended.—Plays cannot be then considered bad. A person I repeat, may very attentively listen to the contents of a religious tract, and yet, owing to his incorrigibly bad disposition and habits, not benefit by it. Is that Tract in consequence productive of nothing good?

Let me not be suspected Mr. Editor of *equalizing* the good resulting from Biblical instructions with those of the Drama! Very far from such are my wishes and intentions, I merely endeavour to show that man is as liable to begin a life of ill-fame and wickedness and continue so, in a place where Stage performances are never dreamt of, as in one where they abound; and to exhibit the natural tendency and proneness man has to sin, independently of Scriptural precepts, or those of the Drama.

Your humble servant,
Mr. Editor.
DOCTOR O'TOOLE.

Bombay, 22nd August 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

My Dear S.—You are off at a tangent—you certainly perform most astonishing pironettes, and are as supple as a rope-dancer, what an acquisition you will be to our *corps-de-ballet* when our little Theatre is rebuilt. You are expert, too, at hocus-pocus-work, and have by your art, so changed and distorted my words that I find some difficulty in recognizing them again, in this manner you have contracted and deformed a passage of my letter, and calling it *my* proposition ask me to establish its truth, by showing that there are portions of Scripture, which your modesty wont allow you to read, and which are similar in their character and effect to the plays generally represented on the stage; but *is it really* requisite my dear S. that I must prove to you that there are passages of the Scripture which are *immoral*, before you will believe that the Stage is not *vicious*? If it is, I despair of reclaiming you, and I fear I will be obliged to resign an undertaking which I engaged in with pleasure, but which is likely to be frustrated through your own doggedness.

A drowning man grasps at *straws* to save himself, and a vanquished disputant stoops to *quibble*, when he has not generosity enough to acknowledge himself fairly beaten, to which sad pass you have reduced yourself by your thoughtless and misguided zeal in a bad cause. However, you shall find me a generous antagonist, ready to arm you afresh, and to give you every advantage in another encounter should you feel a stomach for it; but first let me arrange the lists, and lay down the law in such cases made and provided so that there may be no subterfuge on your part again—the proposition for which we are to contend is not whether any portion of Scripture is dangerous to morality; but that the Stage is calculated to do good, *Stage* being the subject, *calculated to do good*, the predicate, and *is* the copula—for the truth of this proposition, I am ready to do you battle to the death, and Melpomene and Thalia defend the right. If I do not confine you within the strict laws of logic, you may tire me out at last by your feints and unfair stratagems and I may have you asking me hereafter to establish that man is not after his Maker's own image, because there are a few miserable haunchbacks and cripples in the world—that reason is not man's most glorious possession, because there are some distorted and contracted intellects like your own, to be met with in every-day life, that our whole atmosphere system is wrong, because a Castlereagh or a Lord W. Bentinck is dashed to pieces, on the prongs off Colabah in a storm—that this fair earth, is a clumsy piece of workmanship, because there are some sandy, parched, and sterile spots on its surface and a thousand other monstrosities.

I do not consider, my dear S. that I am at all bound to win you to my way of thinking by establishing the *proposition* which *you* have put in your last letter, as I cannot perceive that it has much to do with the question in dispute; but if there is no other way of making you my disciple, I may say a few words to you anent it, on some future occasion.

Yours,
SHADE OF SHAKSPEARE.

Poona.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—In answer to the query put by your Correspondent "Fair Play" in your paper of last Friday regarding the appointment of a Vicar at Ambolim in the room of the late Reverend F. X. de Monte. I beg to say that the Church of Ambolim being about to be made over to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the appointment will rest with His Lordship Dom Fre Pedro de Alcantara.

Yours Obediently,
A CATHOLIC.

To Correspondents.

Consequent upon the arrival of the English Mail we are obliged to postpone many kind communications which we shall give in a future Number

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, August 24, 1840.

Arrived August 23, Ship *Julius Cæsar*, M. Mitchell, Master, from Aden 12th instant.—Passengers Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Woosman and Dr. Starky.

We have received Calcutta Papers to the 8th, the *Delhi Gazette* to the 12th, the *Madras United Service Gazette* to the 14th and the *Spectator* and *Herald* to the 15th instant. As they possess no peculiar Interest we waive them in favour of our English Journals.

The rumour which has reached our Correspondent "Civis" is we think almost contradicted by the circumstance which he states "namely that the Chief Magistrate of Police is always revenue Judge." To execute the duties of the latter office efficiently, requires a long acquaintance with the Natives of this Country, and an intimate knowledge of its Languages Laws and customs. An uncovenanted Servant could hardly be expected to be gifted with these qualifications, and we should think also the Authorities would pause before they conferred an office of such importance on one not a sworn servant of the Government. We are inclined to suspect the whole report to be a bit of a joke. If it is not, we rather think, (though we have now neither time nor opportunity to consult the proper works on account of the influx of English News) that legislative enactments would go to nullify an appointment of the Nature. When more at leisure we will bring the subject under discussion again.

We shall lay aside our Indian Intelligence for the present, that we may offer all the latest European news to our readers. On a review of the English papers we find that with the exception of the account of the attempted assassination of the Royal Couple, they are very devoid of interest. On the Continent it remains to be seen whether the death of the old King of Prussia will cause any change in the Political state of that country. The Emperor of Russia attended his father-in-law in his last moments, and most probably will inoculate the new Monarch with his own despotic views. In France the Ministry of Thiers seems popular with every one but Louis Philippe. It is well known however that he is too fond of guiding the helm of State according to his own caprices, and is too jealous to permit with a good grace, any minister however able to carry on affairs, without trying to interfere and dictate their direction. The Bonaparte family are highly indignant with Marshal Bertrand for giving up Napoleon's arms to the French Government instead of giving them to the Invalides in the name of his family.

We are truly sorry to observe that the restoration of 2 Lieutenants and one Ensign to each Regiment of the Indian Army seems to be the only augmentation of Officers intended by the Home authorities. This just restores the Regiments, to what they were 8 or 9 years ago. It will give promotion to a few Subalterns who have generally been but a short time in the service, while the old Regimental Officers will not be benefited one bit by the measure; however let it be postponed as it may, an augmentation of the Bombay Army at least must take place, and if it does not soon, the Government will be sadly perplexed to find Troops for the commonest exigencies Colonel Sykes an old Bombay Officer well known as a highly talented individual has been elected a director of the East India Company which we trust is a good omen for the Bombay Army. We have now a Civilian (Mr. Warden) and a Military man from our Presidency, and we trust its interests will not be forgotten. We also congratulate our Army on the honours awarded to two of our most distinguished Officers, Sir A. Burnes, and Major Peat, while all who have served under him will be glad to see our Veteran Brigadier Sir T Willshire has been created a Baronet. The honors also of Lt. Colonels Baumguardt, Pennycuick, and Carruthers, have been hardly won and we trust will be long worn by those Officers who are associated so gallantly in the Annals of the service of the Bombay Army.

Much speculation is afloat and great anxiety exists at home about the China expedition while the subject divested of all maudlin cant and nonsense, is beginning to be understood by the British public. We have extracted the reports of the remaining Epsom days, and the Ascot Heath meeting for our Sporting friends. Her Majesty attended the latter and was received with one universal burst of loyalty. The late danger has made her more popular than ever. The list of congratulatory addresses to her, occupy several columns of the *Times* newspaper. Report says there is to be a Brevet if an heir to the throne is born, but none if an heiress. We think this rather a curious distinction and not over gallant. Surely a daughter may be the mother of a line of Kings! All we can say is with one of the London papers, that we suppose "the Prince of Wales" will be the favorite toast in the Mess and Ward rooms of the United Service. We trust their fondest aspirations may be fulfilled, and that promotion so much wanted and justly coveted by the Veteran Soldier and Sailor may not be withheld, and that when all the rest of the nation are rejoicing, the brave Officers of the Army and Navy will not be the only parties to suffer a pang of disappointment. We shall not take up more room with our own lucubrations, but give every available corner of our sheets to the English extracts.

In the London *East India Telegraph and Colonial Observer* are given the two memorials of Dr. R. H. Kennedy and Dr. Pym Weekes to the Court of Directors which appeared in our Journal some months since. The following remarks are inserted thereon in the justice of which we heartily concur.

"We have inserted in our present number, memorials from two medical gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, because we conceive there can exist no possible reason why medical officers of the same service, serving on the same expedition, and undergoing the same privations, hardships, and expenses, should not, where their relative ranks are equal, be placed on the same footing, with regard to honors and emoluments, as their more fortunate brethren of the military branch; and still more do we conceive that a positive injustice is done to one who with equal, nay, superior rank, receives a smaller amount of pay than another, who because he belongs to a sister Presidency, is permitted to draw a larger allowance, which appears to have been the case in the army of the Indus as shewn by the memorialists. We are no advocates for that false economy that would bring the receipts of an officer to the actual expenditure he is obliged to make in a country such as India, and we think that no greater or more gracious boon could be granted to the services in general, than that the three Presidencies should in every department be put upon an equal footing of pay and allowances."

It is a curious circumstance that at the very time we met the notice abovementioned of Dr. Kennedy's memorial in the English Papers, The *India Journal of Medical and Physical Science for August* has been put into our hands, and we find an article on the shameful partiality which deprived the heads of the Medical Department in the Affghaunistan campaign from sharing in the honors which were distributed to the heads of departments by the influence of Lord Keane. The cases of Drs. Alcock and Hume are quite sufficient Precedents and we hope never again to see such injustice perpetrated towards any body of the Service, much less to the Profession which is so pre-eminently useful, and which is dedicated to the best and most humane interests of the human race. We subjoin the article:

ORDERS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES TO MEDICAL MEN, MR. R. ALCOCK.

"We learn that a distinguished honor has lately been conferred upon a member of the profession by the Queen of Spain. By Royal decree the insignia of a Knight of the Royal order of Charles III. has been bestowed upon Mr. Rutherford Alcock, for his services in Spain while Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in that country. This is the second most distinguished order in Spain, being ranked next in estimation to the Golden Fleece.

We believe that Mr. Alcock is the third member of the Medical profession in England who has obtained it. Dr. Hume, the Duke of Wellington's physician, received this honor at the Close of the peninsular war. According to a late history of distinguished European orders of chivalry conferred on British subjects, there are not more than thirty who have received this decoration."—*London Medical Gazette for the Session* 1839-40.

January, 31*st*, 1840.

We are glad to republish and draw particular attention to the above extract from the *London Medical Gazette* of January last, which we would hail as one of the signs of the times, that the Medical Officers holding military commissions, and serving with the army in every respect as Military men, are not in future to be considered the excluded of the Military class, from their fair participation in Military honors, as they have hitherto been. We have heard on good authority that both Sir W. Macnaughten and Sir Alexander Burnes made it a personal matter with Sir John Keane at Caubool, to solicit that Drs. Kennedy and Atkinson, the Superintending Surgeons of the Bengal and Bombay Divisions, should be included in the second class of the order of the Douree Douranny, or as it is generally termed the Dog and Duck but we regret that the "conqueror of Afghanistan" would not permit the admission of a Doctor in that august and chivalrous institution, with the exception of Dr. Lord in the 3rd class. We believe that Superintending Surgeons Kennedy and Atkinson, were senior in rank to every staff Officer of the force, there not being one departmental Officer, save themselves, of the rank of Lieut-Colonels, and they held as responsible departmental situations as any; and whether, as heads of departments, or in commanding corps, for they were not mere regulating staff Officers, but commandants; in either view, they were entitled in our opinion to the supposed distinction; without reference to the claim of the 3rd class conferred indiscriminately on all field Officers. Dr. Kennedy has brought the circumstance, as a general question, to the notice of the Home authorities, and we have no doubt in our minds but that he will have every attention paid to his appeal now or hereafter; it is a professional question, and one which every friend of the profession should and will assist. Touching the question of batta of Capt. being allowed only to Drs. Kennedy and Atkinson as alluded to by us in a former number, We should be glad to see a memorial to the Court of Directors from the Medical Departments of the three Presidencies soliciting an advancement to the higher ranks in all items of payment, viz. of tentage, gratuity, batta pay &c. It is contrary to the regulations of all other services, and it is altogether a humiliating exception in the Hon. Company's that the veteran Medical Officer after a length of zealous service to the state should be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier General and on his ceasing to serve on the expiration of his time, that he should retrogade to the rank of Surgeon that is of Captain which is the case with the members of the Medical Board when they retire, as if the Veteran should suffer a penalty and be humbled for faithful length of service.

We are given to understand that 10 hours elapsed between the arrival of the Packets with the Overland Mail and the delivery of the letters. We know very well when a native establishment disperses the difficulty of reassembling it, but we do think that Government ought to have a regular set of European Clerks for the European letters who could be got together at a moments notice. A gentleman connected with the Press was we are told on board the *Palinurus* on Friday night about 10 P. M. and then no packages of letters had gone ashore though the vessel was at anchor. If prompt means had been taken, and work done during the night, the letters and papers might have been distributed at 6 in the morning. We know that as the establishment is constituted at present, this *cannot* be expected, but we do hope the P. O. Committee will bestir themselves, and give us a report which will act as a succedaneum for all these evils. We have also another word to say. The Post Office was shut, as far as newspapers were concerned at a ¼ past 5. Now in England on a Foreign post night the General Post Office is open until 12. Surely ten o'clock would not be unreasonable on the occasion of the arrival of the overland Mail in Bombay. We felt the inconvenience particularly, as with all diligence we could not get our Extra out before 8 o'clock, as by some means or other our London Correspondents letter has for the second time miscarried and we were obliged to concoct a precis ourselves at a moments notice. We hope to hear soon from the Committee.

European Intelligence.

Naval And Military Gazette June 13.

We have much gratification in stating that Her Majesty has conferred a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom on Major-General Sir Thomas Willshire, K.C.B., Lieut-Colonel of the 2d (Queen's Royal) Regiment and an officer forty-five years on full-pay, for his services at the capture of Khelat. We annex a brief record of his distinguished career:—

Battles of Roleia and Vimiera; campaign and battle of Corunna; expedition to Walcheren; Peninsula from June, 1812, to May, 1814, including battle of Salamanca (twice wounded); retreat from Burgos, and action at Villa Murilla, 25th Oct., 1812; battle of Vittoria; first assault of San Sebastian, also second assault and capture; crossing the Bidassoa; Nivelle; Nive, 9th, 10th, and 11th Dec., 1813. Repulsed with 300 men the attack of 10,000 Caffres upon the open village of Graham's Town, on the frontiers of the Cape of Good Hope; capture of Kittoor, in the Dooab, East Indies, Dec., 1824.—*New Army List.*

The Military Gazette of Tuesday announces the honours of the Bath conferred on other distinguished officers; for their recent services in the East Indies. Colonel Baumgardt and Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Carruthers also of the "Queen's," are in the number; the former has forty-one years' full-pay service, and was present at every siege, battle, and in every campaign in which his former corps, the 8th Hussars, were engaged in India. Lieutenant-Colonel Pennycuick, 17th Foot, also appointed a Companion of the Bath, has gone through much service: was in the expedition to Java, &c., in 1811—wounded in the breast in an attack upon the enemy's field artillery within the lines of Cornelis; he also served throughout the Burmese war of 1825-6.

Major Peat, an Officer in the East India Company's Engineers, is likewise appointed a Companion of the Bath. Our readers will recollect the Report made by Captain, now Major, Thomson of the Engineers' operations before Ghuznee, published in this paper, and in which it is stated that as soon as the explosion took place, Captain Peat, "though hurt by the concussion, his anxiety preventing his keeping sufficiently under cover, ran up to the gate, accompanied by a small party of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, and ascertained that it was completely destroyed." Throughout the operations the conduct of this officer was most conspicuous for zeal and gallantry, and we heartily rejoice that he has been specially rewarded.

During the months of March and April the troops, particularly of the Bombay Army, have been suffering severely in consequence of being on route to various and distant stations on their return from Cabool. Nearly half the army has thus been exposed to the hottest season of the year, but the moves were unavoidable, as corps were split up into small detachments, and sent in distant directions to occupy the posts left by the troops which formed the Army of the Indus.

The moral effect on the minds of the disaffected in India, by our great and unexpected successes in Affghanistan, is perceptible to the least observing. Even in the remote kingdoms of Burmah and Ava a change seems to have been effected in the Native policy. For some time past great inducements were held out to the European soldiery of the Company's and of Her Majesty's army to desert—and not fewer than eleven artillerymen of the former deserted in one week. We regret to add, that many men from the 62nd and 63rd Regiments also deserted to the Burmese, and are still absent from their colours. Since our successes in Cabool the hope of resisting our arms has evidently been blighted, for the Burmese have ceased to induce

our soldiers to desert, and instead of treating the deserters already among them in a princely style as formerly, they now feed them on rice and water, and make them work like their own burden-bearing Coolies. We trust that this treatment will convince the soldiers that their base perjury in deserting their colours must end not only in moral degradation, but in bodily wretchedness.

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE JUNE 27.

We refer our readers to the Parliamentary Analysis of Monday evening, for the renewed discussion on the Warrants and Instructions relating to the issue of pay to the Queen's troops in India. The facts of the question are simply these:—The British troops in India have hitherto been paid in a coin which is now admitted by all parties to be deficient to the extent of nearly one fifth in the quantity of silver it ought to contain. For the issue of this coin, at a nominal in place of its real value, the East India Company have no warrant or authority whatever, but are bound to pay the soldier the full value of the British shilling secured to him by the Royal Warrants under which he in isted. So far as regards Madras and Bombay, there can be no doubt of the soldier's right to such an increase as will cover the difference between the real and nominal value of the rupee, because in these Presidencies he receives no allowances in addition to his pay, and is not rationed by the public; but in Bengal, where he is so rationed, and receives also an allowance of from 1*d.* to 2*d* per day, in addition to his pay, his loss is not so great; and the question of its extent is one of great intricacy, as it materially depends on the value of what has been issued to him, and that again depends very materially on the price the East India Company may choose to put upon it.

It is contended by Lord Howick; that any adjustment of this question which does not absolutely secure to the soldier the right of receiving the rupee in future at its real value is illegal and unwarrantable, as opening the way for future peculation, while the remedy proposed by the Board of Control is to extend the Bengal system of pay and allowances over the other two Presidencies, which will add about 45,000*l.* per annum to the pay of the troops there, but is still about 15,000*l.* per annum less than they would receive under Lord Howick's arrangement

The mode of settlement contended for by the Board of Control would sink the soldiers' claim to arrears, which amounts, for the whole of India, to nearly a million sterling, but which Lord Howick's arrangement leaves untouched, should it hereafter be deemed expedient to insist on it.

We have no doubt that Lord Howick is performing the duty of an honest man and sincere friend to the Army in endeavouring to bring this measure to a favourable settlement, and we only regret that he did not succeed in doing so before he left Office.

From the year 1796 to 1824 the Indian Army was in regiments of two battalions, the best formation it ever had or can have, particularly if the regiments are kept together, and separated as little as possible. This would be easy, for in truth the dispersion of that or any army into a multitude of small detachments and posts is neither necessary nor useful, while it is ruinous to the discipline and spirit of the Army itself. In 1824 the regiments were divided, and every battalion become a distinct regiment nominally, for a battalion is a battalion still, call it by what name you please. All the oldest and most experienced officers of the Indian Army strongly disapproved of this dislocation; the Colonels (the useless class) were thus doubled in the Intantry, which was still more hurtful, and a disproportion created of Colonels to all other ranks, which was absurd, and but that they are almost all absentees, would have proved very expensive to the state. But being absent, their Indian allowances are saved; and thus the measure was one of pure economy, doubling the useless and absentee class at the expense of the Army, as it prevented full one half of the number (we mean of the senior Lieut.-Colonels) then, and in all time to come, from retiring from the Service, as they ought and would have done but for this measure.

In illustration of this, we find that in the Bengal Army the usual period of obtaining the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, from the date of the Majority, which used to be five years in ordinary periods, and without the aid of augmentations, is now increased to seven years; Richmond, the Senior Major of Infantry, being of May, 1833, with six under him of the same year. We are not informed what used to be the periods at Madras or Bombay respectively, but we find the Senior Majors in both of 1835, which shows that those Armies have also in this rank considerably the start of Bengal, as we believe they have always had. At Madras there was one Major of 1834 remaining, and at Bombay one of 1832, and one of 1833 (none of 1834); but all of these we apprehend were promoted by vacancies in 1839, before the publication of the last Directory. It is clear, however, that doubling the number of Colonels, has had the effect of retarding promotion, and that the increased facility of retirements has not, in Bengal at least, counteracted this tendency. We have taken the Infantry in all cases as our test or standard of promotion, as the other arms of the Service can present us no useful results. We observe that *two* Colonels are still allowed at each Presidency for the European Regiments (one to each wing). Surely this is quite unnecessary since the wings have been reunited into one regiment.

The regiments of Cavalry and infantry, and the battalions of Artillery and Engineers, thus stood:— 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns. As the regiments of Cavalry were then of 8 troops, and the Infantry battalions of 10 companies, this was by no means an overflowing establishment, for it left no surplus for the General Staff or miscellneous appointments, and in the case of the Infantry no allowance even for the Regimental Staff. It gave two officers per company, and no more.

In 1828, amongst other measures of *unwise* economy the Cavalry were reduced to six troops per regiment, the Infantry to eight companies; and two Lieutenants, with one Sub-Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, reduced in every corps of Horse, Foot, Artillery, and Engineers. This sweeping measure has had all the effects we could ever have anticipated from it, or from the harsh, ungracious manner in which it was carried into effect. It crippled and disgusted the whole Service, for the reduction operated upon an Army already but barely adequate to the absolute duties to be performed in peace. The *increase of duty* thrown on the Army by the reduction, would not be credited in Europe; suffice it to say that at Barrackpore, the head quarters and presidency, the seat of the Supreme Government, with a nominal garrison of six regiments, the men were relieved from one guard to go upon another! The detachments coming in from outpost or escort duty were instantly put on guard, without having time even to clean their belts and accoutrements; and thus it was we presume, at the other Presidencies—one night in bed to four out was no uncommon thing with the Native Regiments of Infantry in Bengal.

As far as regards officers, if only seventeen officers are allotted to eight companies, it is clear that granting two per company, there is no allowance but one Captain for General or Regimental Staff, for political or civil situations, for local and irregular corps, of which the demands are so numerous in India, and in Bengal in particular, Officers are nott formed in a day for that Service, so peculiar is its nature. There should be a surplus allowed for the Staff, &c. The Adjutant and the Quartermaster of a regiment, who should be effective, are included even in the list of Company Officers; but, on the other hand, to those five Captains, eight Lieutenants, four Cornets or Ensigns, &c., there was a liberal allowance of one Colonel, one Lieut.-Colonel, and one Major, or three Field Officers to seventeen Company Officers! It is true, not more than one on an average is ever present; the Colonels are nearly all absentees, being mostly General Officers; the General Staff, furlough, and miscellaneous employments, disposes of one half of the remainder; so that the balance is seldom more than one per regiment, while many are without any. What was wanted, were *working officers* to do the duty. In the French and most of the Continental Armies, the proportion is six Field Officers to a regiment of three battalions, or 72 Company Officers, which is as one to twelve. In India the proportion is one to six, and the British (Home Service) one to seven and a half; in the Cavalry, one to six. But in a French regiment all ranks are effective—no idlers or absentees.

In the rage for innovation, the gentlemen of the Board of Control and the India House passed their rolling-pin also over the European regiments which were only of ten companies each with double allowance of Officers. In order to effect their equalising or levelling principle, even these regiments were divided into two of five companies each, to heighten the absurdity, were still called the *right* and *left wing* of the same regiment, although the promotion was to go on separately, as if they were two! Hence it happened frequently that the *Subaltern on guard* was senior to the Regimental *Captain of the day*, as the regiment originally stood, but was now compelled to do duty under him, by the effects of a dislocation, which was only carried into effect so far as to be hurtful to the senior Officers thus superseded by their juniors; for Military expediency still kept the disjointed regiment *united, and performing duty as one!* Who was the inventor of this truly original and most Military scheme it now boots little to inquire; for the wiseacres who planned or sanctioned it have seen cause to withdraw it, and to authorise a gradual scheme of reuniting the *disjecta membra* of the three old European regiments, which will probably effect that object in about twenty-five or thirty years, or when all the present members of the *right* and *left wings* are defunct or retired thus affording a memorable proof of the *Military* talents of Mr.—, or Col.—, dry-nurse to the Orientals, and how much easier it is to undo than to set up; it was worthy of Major Sturgeon, or of a member of the gallant Lumber Troop, or of Battalion the Reefer's Horse Marine.

Amongst other measures of economy, the Pioneers, one battalion in Bengal and two at Madras, have been disbanded. This was unwise, for they were most useful, distinguished corps, and had on every occasion signalised themselves on service. Colonel Galloway, now a candidate for the East India Direction, can give some proofs of the gallantry and good conduct of that which existed in Bengal, under Lord Lake, at the first siege of Bhurtpore, in 1805, and on many other occasions. The Pioneers performed duties which the Sappers and Miners could not be expected to perform, and for which they can never be numerous enough. But the pioneers should be united in the same regiment—different battalions perhaps with the Sappers and Miners, and always under Engineer Officers. Formerly they were commanded by Infantry Officers, borrowed form the Line. Bengal should have at least three battalions—one of Sappers and Miners; two of Pioneers, of eight companies each: Madras and Bombay in proportion: but no Officers should be taken from the Line for these duties, which belong only to the Engineer Officers.

But we still think the Madras and Bombay Armies should be united in one, for the reason we have set forth in our *Gazette* No 361, of 14th Dec last, page 81, and which gather strength daily from all we hear or see of Indian affairs.

TIMES, JUNE 13.

BONAPARTE.

The following correspondence (says *Galignani's Messenger*) between General Bertrand and the Count de Survilliers, Joseph Bonaparte, appears in the *Commerce* and *Capitole*:—

"Paris, May 9.

"Monsieur le Comte,—I have taken steps, as I have had the honour of announcing to you, to obtain the realization of the last wishes expressed by the Emperor, and which are become those of all France. I have regarded it a duty to persevere in accomplishing them. But, even if the result should not be so favourable as we desire, the arms of Napoleon shall be given up to the Governor of the Invalides, and you will find in what remains for me to do the proof of my anxiety to give you satisfaction.

"Accept, M. le Comte, the assurance of my sentiments of gratitude and respect, and, permit me to add, of sincere attachment.

"BERTRAND."

"To M. le Comte de Survilliers.

"Paris, June 4.

"Monsieur le Comte,—After the presentation of the bill relative to the transference of the mortal remains of the Emperor, the King did me the honour to receive me. I thanked His Majesty for having accomplished the last wishes of the great Napoleon, and informed him that it was my intention to give up the arms of the Emperor to the Invalides in the name of his relations and my own. The King replied, that this offer appeared to him to be natural on my part, but neither his Ministers nor himself could consent to the arms being given to the Invalides in the name of the family of the Emperor. Notwithstanding my earnest solicitations, the King persisted. Having attained the principal object which I had in view—the accomplishment of the last wishes of the Emperor—and satisfied with having fulfilled this duty, I had no other desire than to do what I had learned would be agreeable to you, and I can say with truth, that in this affair I have acted with sincere zeal in endeavouring to meet your views. Not to have succeeded has been for me of source of real pain. I feel the regret still, and shall carry it with me to St. Helena. The King asked me whether it did not appear to me to be more proper, until the arms could be placed on the coffin, to deposit them at the Tuileries, there to keep them still concealed? He addad, that he thought he had merited this mark of confidence by all that he had done in this affair. I was of this opinion, and the arms are to be deposited with the diamonds of the Crown. If one of the results of this great event, which has occupied public attention for some weeks past, should be to open to you the gates of the country, the dearest of my hopes would be realized, particularly if I could flatter myself with being able to contribute to it in any degree. Deign, M. le Comte, to preserve for me your kind feelings, and accept the assurance of my affectionate respect.

"BERTRAND.

"To M. le Comte de Survilliers."

"London, June 6.

"A MONSIEUR LE GENERAL BERTRAND.

"The death of Napoleon II. terminated the mission which you received from the Emperor as well as the other depositaries of the personal property which he bequeathed to his son. You were intrusted with the arms; I judged it proper to consult the most prudent persons; all thought that it would be an honourable feeling in the family of Napoleon to offer them as a homage to the nation in a public monument such as the Column or the Hotel of the Invalides. I expressed this intention solemnly in my letter of the 28th of August, 1833, to the honourable jurisconsults, of whose views I partook, being too happy, even in exile, in being still able to give a proof of devotedness to that country to which we owe everything. A few days ago you said to me—'The arms of Napoleon shall be given up to the Governor of the Invalides, and you will find in what remains for me to do the proof of my desire to give you satisfaction.' Your letter of the 4th of June informs me that you have promised the contrary: how could I foresee such a change? I refer you to your letter, of which a copy is annexed. How is it possible not to protest, not to remonstrate, against the new injustice which is done to us? How is it possible to persuade oneself and the public that the affront given to the name of the family of the Emperor was the work of so faithful a citizen as the Grand Marshal of the Palace of the Emperor our brother?

"JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
"Comte de Survilliers."

TIMES, JUNE 15.

PROTEST BY PRINCE NAPOLEON LOUIS.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—The French papers not having dared to publish my protestation on the subject of the arms of the Emperor Napoleon, I rely upon your kindness to insert the present paper in your valuable journal.

I am, Sir, your most obliget,
NAPOLEON LOUIS.

(TRANSLATION.)

"London, June 9, 1840.

"I concur from the bottom of my heart in the protest of my uncle Joseph. In delivering the arms of the chief of my family to King Louis Philippe, General Bertrand has been the victim of a deplorable illusion. The sword of Austerlitz ought not to be in the hands of enemies; it must yet be brandished on the day of danger for the glory of France. Let us be deprived of our country, let our property be withheld, let generosity be shown only to the dead, we know how to suffer without complaint, while our honour is unassailed; but to deprive the heirs of the Emperor of the only inheritance which fate has left them, to give to one prosperous from Waterloo the arms of the vanquished, is to betray the most sacred of duties, is to lay upon the oppressed the obligation of one day saying to the oppressors—'Restore to us what you have usurped.'

"NAPOLEON LOUIS B."

TIMES, JULY 4.

His Majesty the Ring of Hanover has conferred the Order of St. George and the Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order on the Emperor of Russia, and the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order on General Benkendorff.—*Hamburgh paper.*

BERLIN, June 24.—Tae negotiations with Denmark respecting the Sound duty are said to have lately taken a favourable turn. Prussia, which treats in the name of the German Commercial League, has proposed to fix a certain capital sum, to be paid by all the states for the duty, and the negotiation now relates to the amount of the sum to be paid for the giving up of the duty. It may be expected that all states will follow this example, and conclude similar treaties, and that a toll will soon disappear which has been sanctioned and authorized by its londg uration.

NEW PATENT LETTER BALANCE.

We have seen a most ingenious and elegant piece of workmanship, invented by Professor Willis of Cambridge, and manufactured by the Messrs. Ratcliff of Birmingham. It is a patent letter-balance; the principle of it is best explained by the inventor:—

"The recent Post-office regulations have suggested a new problem in weighing-machines, namely, to make them indicate rapidly, not exact weights, but the number of entire ounces, next greater than the weight of the letter or packet. In this balance the employment of separate ounce weights, placed in a rack, so as to be lifted or deposited in succession, compels its index to move through definite steps, in the same manner as the postage-rates it points out.

"For example,—a letter, the weight of which lies any where between two and three ounces, whether it exceed two ounces by a few grains only, or by three quarters of an ounce or more, raises the index to 6d., the proper sum to be paid."

Some instructions follow, pointing out the mode of using it; but the instrument makes its use intelligible at a glance: we give, however, the instructions for the sake of more careless observers. We repeat, that the machine reflects the higeest credit on the inventor for its ingenuity and simplicity, and on the manufacturers for the beauty of the execution,

"TO USE THE INSTRUMENT.

"Place the letter or packet in the scale, and observe the index,

"If the weight is less than half an ounce, the index will point to one, and the postage is 1d.

"If the weight exceed half an ounce, the index will rise and point out the proper postage.

"But if the index rise above ten, the supplemental weight must be placed in the notches near the index wire, which will then point to the proper postage on the reverse side of the index plate.

"The packet should be placed gently in the scale, to reduce the oscillations which are inseparable from all well-constructed weighing machines; or the balance may be held down by the index wire, and gradually relieved after the letter is deposited, which will entirely prevent the vibrations, and prove the most rapid way of employing the instrument."

On Saturday evening last an attempt was made by Lett, a Canadian, and an accomplice, to destroy the steamer Great Britain, while lying in the harbour at Oswego, preparatory to her departure for Lewiston. A short time prior to the hour of starting a large earthen jug was brought on board, filled with combustible matter, with a slow match attached, and so intended to be contrived as to explode after an interval of two hours (a recipe having been found on the person of the villain Lett for making a slow match that would burn that length of time). Most providentially, however, some disturbance of the infernal machine caused an explosion before the departure of the steamer, and without serious injury. Lett and his supposed accomplice were arrested, and committed to goal, and the Oswego guards were called out to prevent their escape.—*American paper.*

It is rumoured that Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay is likely to be removed from the War-office to Ireland. Lord Normanby, as we stated a week or two since, is to go to Paris as Ambassador to the Court of the King of the French, and be succeeded at the Home-office by Lord Morpeth. Had Lord Hewick remained firm in his adherence, to Ministers after his first revolt, the vacancy at the Home-office was intended for him; but his Lordship having again revolted, and the "family quarrel" being now, to all appearance, irreconciliable, Mr. Macaulay is to be the man.—*Scottish Standard.*

On Thursday a meeting of magistrates for the city of Westminster was held at the Sessions-house to receive the presentments of the Annoyance Jury. Upon one of the presentments being handed in Mr. Smedley the high bailiff, remarked, that it was imperfect, as it was only signed by 11 jurymen, and the act required the signatures of 12. Mr. Malcolin, the foreman of the jury, said, this presentment related to weights used in Tothill-street Prison, and one of the jury, Mr. Chatwin, refused to sign it, as on their recent visit to the prison the scales were found in a very imperfect state. One of the scales used for supplying the prisoners with bread was found to be six drachms deficient. The jury wished also to know from the magistrates whether they had not a right to visit gaols and inspect the scales and weights used. Some conversation took place upon the point, and the magistrates assured the jury that the whole subject should berigidly and carefully required into. Mr. Chatwin was satisfied with the opinion of the bench, and would now a fix his signatures to the presentment. The case excited considerable interest.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Wednesday morning last a fatal and melancholy accident, which has plunged a respectable family into the utmost grief, occurred to a young lady while bathing at Seacombe, Cheshire, opposite Liverpool. The tide at the period of the occurrence was unusually high, and it appears that the young lady, whose name was Machell accompanied by a female servent, repaired to a flight of steps close to her own residence, both intending to bathe, as had been their previous custom, at the same spot. The waves were rolling furiously at the time, beating against the rocky side of the shore, and the servant maid advised the unfortunate young lady not to venture in. She, however, disregarded the advice and stepped into the water, when a wave almost immediately carried her into the river. A succeeding wave dashed her back against the rock, and she immediately disappeared to rise no more. It would appear that the deceased had no idea that the tide was unusually high, and was consequently deceived in the depth. She was only heard to exclaim, "Save me, save me." A youth, in the service of a young gentleman named Fletcher, at the instant plunged into the foaming waters in a most praise worthy manner, in the vain attempt to rescue her, and he, it is supposed, would have met with a similar fate if Mr. Fletcher, his master, who is a good swimmer, had not seen his perilous situation, and plunged in after him, and with much difficulty gained the shore. The body was found the same evening at low water, about 100 yards from the spot where the occurrence took place. It was a good deal mutilated, supposed from having come into contact with the large stones on the bed of the river; both eyes of the ill-fated lady was out when the body was found. Miss Machell was 26 years of age, and resided with her brother and sister, ten yards from the steps where she met her death.

SPECTATOR, JULY 4.

A FEW FACTS ON THE "STATE OF THE NATION."

THIS time last year the state and prospects of the country occasioned universal uneasiness: in what respect have they improved?

Last year's causes of alarm were—the stagnation of trade, the small stock of bullion in the Bank of England, the expectation of a deficient harvest, and the unsettled state of Foreign and Colonial politics.

Commerce is certainly not more thriving in 1840 than in 1839. Merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and all who depend upon these classes of capitalists for support speak in the same tone of despondency. We might fill columns with reiterations of their complaints.

The Bank of England returns, from the 2d of April to the 25th of June 1839, gave the stock of bullion at 4,344,000*l.*; and the table published last week for the corresponding period of 1840, showed an increase of only 90,000*l.*—the figures being 4,434,000*l.* To meet a large demand for bullion, the Bank is therefore almost as unprepared now as then.

This, however, would not be so material could we look with confidence for an abundant harvest.

On this point we are at issue with the *Morning Post*; but the continued rise in the price of wheat, the unsettled state of the weather, and the general tenour of the accounts from the provinces, confirm our apprehension that the crops are in jeopardy, and that the yield will fall below an average. The Mark Lane price of "superfine" wheat on July 5th 1839 was 74s; yesterday it was 78s.—the price of inferior qualities was 3s. higher than last week. The average in 1839 was 69s. 4*d.*; and it is now 67s. 7*d.* Under these circumstances, large purchases of foreign wheat will probably be made, and paid for in gold. The consequences of this operation must be the same as heretofore—pressure upon all classes of society, but especially on those engaged in manufactures and commerce.

Colonial and Foreign politics are in the same unsatisfactory condition. Little or nothing has been done towards settling the Eastern question; and though the Jamaica planters are pacified, the Colonial Office has contrived to get into an ugly quarrel with the proprietary of Demerara. The state of the West Indies generally is calculated to excite serious apprehension; and as for the North American Provinces, the most sanguine anticipate a long season of difficulty and dispute with the Mother-country to end in separation. An extended empire in India and a "great war" with China are only maintained by the grievous taxation of our impoverished subjects in the East.

If in relation to the various points we have touched our condition and prospects are not more cheering than last year, in some respects they are worse. The distress of the Irish peasantry, and of the working people in the large towns of England, was never so severe in summer; and just at this time it has been found necessary to increase the imposts on most articles of consumption, and to exact more rigid payment of the assessed taxes. There are several indications of the dissatisfaction occasioned by this annoying process.

Meanwhile, the Government and the House of Commons sink lower in the public estimation. The deplorable want of capacity for business daily becomes more striking; and many weeks are devoted to party strife by men who defeat by clamour every attempt to procure a discussion of the "condition of England question." It is partly because his question receives no attention in Parliament, and that the newspapers generally avoid matters so distasteful to the classes they address, that we have thought it useful to bring a few facts together tending to exhibit the actual state of affair. To our minds they suggest considerations quite as interesting as the atrocities of foreign valets and crackbrained pot-boys.

ATLAS, JULY 4.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

EXPEDITION TO DAMASCUS.

LETTER OF THE CHIEF RABBI, DR. HIRSCHEL, TO SIR MOSE MONTEFIORE, KNT., F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF HE LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES OF THE BRITISH JEWS.

My most worthy Friend—Before you proceed on your important and pious mission, I wish to address a few remarks to you, which the duties of my office dictate ad existing circumstances render necessary.

As you well now, the Jews are perfectly innocent of the fot and murderous crime with which they are chargd. You will readily stake your honour here and our salvation hereafter, on the truth of the declration that no religious rite requiring human lood does or ever did exist among Israelites. But fom what has been lately published I apprehend you will be told by our calumniators that such a rie may exist, an I you not know it, because, as ouraccusees assert, "this mystery of blood is not known by all Jews, but only by the Rabbins;" that therefore your asseveration might be perfectly true a far as your own personal knowledge goes, and yet be false as to the crime of which our nationis accused.

To meet this objection I come forward. I am a Rabbi; Providence has permitted me to be the spiritual guide of the gre t Jewish communities of Britain for nearly forty years, previous to which time I filled a similar office in Germany. My honoured father (of bles-ed memory) for many years presided over the Jewish congregations in London, Berlin, and other towns of note in Europe, so did his father before renown held the highest clerical dignities amongst us. Their instructions have been transmitted from father to son, until it reach-d me, so that if any man, from the office he holds, the in-truction he has received, and the ancestry from which he descends, ought to be thoroughly acquainted with all our laws, precepts, customs, rites, and in accordance with strict truth, declare I am that man.

Moreover, I am far ad anced in life on this earth. I individually have nothing to hope for, but must expect it cannot be very long ere I shall appear before the Supreme Judge of the universe, the Holy One of Israel, who on Mount Sinai proclaimed, "Thou shalt not kill," and Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

With a full sense of my responsibility, I voluntarily come forward, and, without any equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, join in the awful oath of expurgation, which, nearly 200 years ago, in the name of the whole Jewish nation, and on the subject of this very accusation, was taken by the pious and learned Rabbi, Manasseh Ben Israel, to whose efforts the Jews owe their readmission into Britain, and which oath he has recorded in his defence of the Jews, called *Vindiciæ Judæorum*. With him, and using his words, I say, "As this matter on our part is purely negative, and therefo e cannot be cleared by the evidence of withesses, I am constrained to use another kind of proof which the Lord blessed for e er has prescribed (Exodus xxi., v. 11), and that is an oth. Wherefore I swear, without any deceit or fraud, by the Most High God, the Creator of heaven and earth, who promulgated his law to the people of Israel on Mount Sinai, that I never yet to this day saw any such custom, as the use of human blood in any religious rite, among the people of Israel, and that they do not hold any such thing by divine precept of the law, or any ordinance or institution of their wise men, and that they never committed or sought to commit any such wickedness (that I know, or have credibly heard of, or have read in any Jewish author). And if I lie in this matter, then let all the curses mentioned in Leviticus and Deuteronomy come upon me, let me never see blessing and consolation of Zion, nor attain to the resurrection of the dead."

This my solemn oath, which the virtuous and highly gifted Hendel soon declares he is ready to repeat after Rabbi Manasseh Ben Israel with a clear conscience, I place in your hands, although the high authorities I have quoted require no support from my attestation, and I am convinced that in this enlightened country every such declaration is uncalled for and superfluous, but even where you are going this asseveration ought to satisfy the friends of truth, and that it will I firmly trust.

My best wishes attend you, my worthy friend. Go forth and prosper, and may a just and merciful God grant you that success which the justice of our cause deserves, that our innocence may be made manifest to all the nations of the earth.

Believe me yours ever faithfully,
SOLOMON HIRSCHEL,
No. 5, Bury-court, City, Chief Rabbi.
29th Sivan (30th June), 5,600 A. M.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

DUNDAS *v.* HOEY.—This was an action for damages, the real object being, however, to found on such a verdict proceedings for a divorce. "The plaintiff," said Mr. Thessiger, stating the case, "was a clergyman, the son of Captain Deans Dundas, of Barton-court, near Newbury, a gentleman of very high respectability and ancient family. The lady was the daughter of Colonel Burslem, who, in 1834, came to reside at Harewood-lodge, which was at a short distance from Bartoncourt. At the time of the marriage the plaintiff was twenty-four years of age, the lady was twenty-two. She was possessed of great personal beauty, and was very accomplished. The marriage took place with the entire consent and perfect satisfaction and contentment of both families. Captain Dundas gave, by way of settlement, a bond for the payment of 5,000*l.* which would become due under the settlement made on his own marriage, and this bond was conditioned for the payment of a sum of 200*l.* a year until the 5,000*l.* became payable. This annuity was settled on the husband for life, and on the wife for her life if she should survive her husband. Colonel Burslem, on his part, entered into a bond for the payment of 10,000*l.*, and the interest on that sum was made payable to Mrs. Dundas for her separate use, and, in case Mr. Dundas survived her, he was to have 200l. a-year. The principal and interest were to go to the children on the death of the survivor of the two parties. The marriage took place on the 13th of February 1836, Mr. Dundas at that time being an officiating curate in Hampshire. They lived between that time and August, 1837, in different places, but at the latter period were residing near Portsmouth. Differences arose, the parties separated, and the intimacy with Mr. Hoey occurred, which at Bath, at Marlborough, and Chippenham, led to circumstances on which this action was founded.—Mr. Erle, for the defence, said the reverend plaintiff had insinuated himself into the confidence of Col. and Mrs. Burslem, attached himself to their daughter, declared his intentions honourable, said he had the consent of his parents, and was an accepte l suitor. During this period, while Col. Burslem's engagements took him much from home, and Mrs. Burslem was confined by illness to her apartments, Mr. Dundas took advantage of their confidence, seduced the young lady, and a child was born before he was prevailed upon to make the necessary atonement by marrying her. They lived unhappily; she was ill used, and in 1827 the husband entirely separated himself from his wife. The jury, therefore, could not hesitate as to their verdict.—The jury, after a consultation of a few minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, One Farthing, and added, "We think he had morally deserted her."—Mr. Thessiger asked for a certificate that it was a fit case to be tried by a special jury.—Lord Denman said he should grant the certificate.—Mr. Watson (who was with Mr. Erle), on behalf of the defendant, asked for a certificate to deprive the plaintiff of costs.—Lord Denman would take time to consider of that application.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

BREAGH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE—*Allnut v. Eustace*—In this case the jury gave a verdict of 150*l.* damages against the Rev. Mr. Eustace, a dissenting minister, who, having written a strange medley of love and religion in a long series of letters to the plaintiff, distinctly promising marriage, suddenly married another.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

CURIOUS CASE.—*Morgan v. Thorn.*—This was an action in which the plaintiff was a young gentleman who married at seventeen a young lady, very much his inferior in wealth—Miss Elizabeth Lawford, daughter to the postmistress ofaling. The marriage was a clandeestine one, and a few days after its celebration the father of the plaintiff, who, as nearest of kin, brought the present action, dispatched him to the continent to complete his studies, and then, having procured him a cornetcy, sent him out to India to join his regiment. The young wife was left unprotected, and two ex-officers, Ballard and Goddard, were engaged to watch her proceedings. Some intimacy was at length observed with a Mr. Thorn, a tradesman, which was supposed to afford grounds for an action against him. not for damages, but with a view to found thereon proceedings for divorce, in order to seperate the young gentleman from his wife. The jury gave nominal damages of 1s.

WEDNESEAY, JULY 1.

ROBY *v.* MOSS AND HUMPHRYS.—Mr. Platt, Mr. Whately, and Mr. Ball appeared for the plaintiff in this case, who is a surgeon practising in the city, and brought this action to recover damages for his wrongful arrest on a charge of forgery, alleged to have been preferred against him by the defendants. It appeared from the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, that the defendants are solicitors, and being anxious to take the person of the plaintiff on a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, they had instructed one Callam, a clerk in their employ, to take the prominent part in the drama so that when the plaintiff was taken upon the criminal charge so preferred by him, they might, take him upon the civil process as soon as he was discharged by the magistrate.—Mr. Cottis, for the defendants, addressed the jury, and called Callam himself and another witness, the purport of whose testimony was to the effect that Callam, who was only an occasional clerk, had misconceived their intentions, and had of his own accord made the charge in question, which they now said as they said by a friend when the plaintiff was dismissed from the bar by the magistrate, that they never intended to make any such charge, which, so far from authorizing, they were totally ignorant of.—Lord Abinger summed up the case to the jury, leaving it to them to decide between the principal witness on each side, the case being one of credibility, which was a point purely for their consideration. If they attached credit to the plaintiff's witness, and thought that the evidence given by him was sufficient to convince them that the defendants, of either of them, had directed or were cognizant o this proceeding, and that it had been adopted by them as a means of serving the plaintiff with civi- process, and, that satisfied, they had then volunteered to discountenance the engine they had use l, it would be their duty to find them guilty of the offence against the plaintiff of which he now complained, and give such damages against them, or either of them, as they should think proper under all the circumstances. The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff against both the defendants.—Damages, 400*l.*

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS—MONDAY, JUNE 29.

The sessions commenced this day with a calendar of only thirteen prisoners.

MISS ANGELA BURDETT COUTTS *v.* RICHARD DUNN, ESQ.—Mr. Bodkin, on the part of Miss Angela BurdettCoutts, applied for leave to exhibit articles of the peace against Richard Dunn, Esq. These articles rehearsed the attemps of Mr. Dunn, by letters, messages, and forced words to engage Miss Coutts' attention while at Harrogate; her dislike and alarm, and his consequent imprisonment in York Castle; his release in due course, when he came to town and aettled at the Gloucester Hotel, Piccadilly, close to the residue of Miss Coutts, when he renewed his former conduct. Letters, requesting interviews, were thrown into her carriage; she was watched and followed, and at length, in December, Mr. Dunn was, on her application, held to bail in 500*l.*, and two sureties in 250*l.* each, to keep the peace towards her, was committed to prison, but immedately on his release recommenced his system of annoyance. The articles went on to recite that, since the month of August, 1838, down to the present time scarcely a week has elapsed that some letter or packet has not been addressed by defendant to exhibitant, and delivered at her house, and that exhibitant, knowing the address of such letters and packets to be in the handwriting of the defendant, did not break the seals thereof, but handed the same over to her solicitor, in order that such proceedings might be taken against the defendant in respect of such letters as her legal advisers might deem expedient. At Norwood his persecutions were repeated, and though she intended to spend the summer there, she was obliged to leave the hotel in a week. After her return home from Norwood (proceed the articles) a letter, written, as she believes, by the said defendant, was received by exhibitant, and dated 10, King-street, St. James's, May 8, 1840, and addressed to her, referring to a proposal that exhibitant should consent to meet him, the said defendant, proceeded as follows:—"If you refuse this request, you will, when it is too late, repent of course the consequences of which will, sooner or later, fall on yourself and your family." The late affair at Mr. Alexander's is then recited; and the articles conclude by stating that exhibitant is now in daily fear that some act of violence will be committed against her by the said defendant, and that the said defendant will do her some bodily hurt, and therefore, unless she can have protection and security from the annoyance and violence which she fears and apprehends from the defendant, the exhibitant will be continually under restraint, terror, and apprehension, and prays, &c, &c.—The chairman ordered the defendant to enter into recognizances, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each, to keep the peace towards Miss Angela Burdett Coutts for two years.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

CIRCASSIA.—Intelligence from Odessa announces the landing of 30,000 Russian troops on the coast of Circassia, to be immediately employed in the reconstruction of the ruined forts. The point selected for their disembarking was the very southern extremity of the coast, and but little frequented by the people of the country. No attempt, it appears, was made to oppose them. Their further progress will, in all probability, be more difficult. The Circassians now are well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition; and, according to the statements of their countrymen, have determined to fight the Russians wherever they meet them.

AFRICA.—The war in Africa continues the all-absorbing theme of discussion, in the Paris papers. The *Constitutionnel* intimates, that the French Government, intends to take the most effective steps to carry on the war; that is, to resort to an enormous outlay by the erection of a line of fortresses, and a ditch to protect the colony of Algiers. Marshal Molitor is to replace Marshal Vallee.

CANADA.—A movement is now making in the Canadas to restore the monument erected on Queenstown Heights to the memory of the late General Brock, and recently violated by one of the most disgraceful outrages on record.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the Church of Scotland Benchfices Bill. He stated his conviction that if the existing dissensions in the Church of Scotland were to be terminated in a manner at all consi tent with the preservation of the Establishment, it must be by some measure founded on the principle of his bill. He felt greatest satisfaction with the reception the measure had met with in Scotland—

It had been received with satisfaction by a large body of the clergy, and by the most exemplary and enlightened of the laity. Not a day passed in which he did not receive the most urgent entreaties from all parts of the country to forward the measurs without delay. But it was undoubtedly true that the General Assembly had taken a less favourable view of it. The Marquis of Breadalbane had asked him the other day if it was his intention to persevere in this measure after the declaration of the majority of the General Assembly against it; and he also stated, that an honourable gentleman had made the declaration to a reverend divine, a leader of the Assembly, that, in the event of there being a vote adverse to this measure, he would abandon the bill. He begged to tell the noble Marquis that he had not authorized any gentleman to make any such declaration. The objections of the General Assembly were so monstrous and unheard of, that none of their Lordships would agree to them, whatever might be their own objections to the bill.

It had been asserted that the bill contained a principle of unwarrantable interference by the State in the affairs of the Church; and it had been vehemently denounced, as the prelude of a tyranny which was to unchristianize the parishes of Scotland and trample on the sacred rights of conscience. Now he believed, on the countrary, that his measure would contribute to the spiritual independence of the Church; but he would not legalize the Veto, or give effect to the arbitrary dissent of the people. A leading principle of the bill was to preserve to the civil power the right of cognizance of acts excess which the General Assembly might commit in the exercise of what they were pleased to call their "right to give effect to what they considered their solemn conviction;" and he certainly did protest against giving them permission to do whatever they pleased. On the other hand, he was blamed for giving the Church Courts too much power; but he had provided a safeguard against abuse of their power, by providing that reasons for the rejection of a presentee must be stated. The bill did not in any way interfere with existing laws.—

He had authority of the most eminent professional men; he had both the opinion of he highest authority on the bench and of the distiguished lawger who had lately become an ornament to the bench that there was nothing in the bill contrary to existing statutes, and that, under the statutes by which the Church of Scotland was constituted and established, the Church Courts might exercise all the powers given them by this bill.

He should really like to know what Lord Melbourne meant to do with this question.—

He really must beg the noble Viscount not merely to put his veto on the measure, but to condescend to state to the House what were his reasons for opposing it. If, in the words of Lords Brougham, he meant not to stir until the existing law was first obeyed, then let the noble Viscount take some steps toenforce the law. Let him not forget that by the Westminster Confession of Faith, to which the majority of the Scotch Church assented, it was admitted as a principle that the Civil Magistrate might interfere to preserve the internal peace and harmony of the Church. In the absence of any declaration of Lord Melbourne's intentions, he could only assume them from the report of the Non-Intrusion Committee presented to the General Assembly. They stated that they had submitted the question of the Veto and the call to the Government; but that after eight month's repeated postponement, they had only a few weeks ago received an answer, to the effect that, as the Government could not hope to pass any measure through the House of Lords, they would postpone legislation on the subject until some time when there were greater probabilities of success. He did not see how the noble Viscount was justified in assuming that he would not be able to pass a measure through the House of Lords. He, for one, would have been most ready to accede to any measure likely to effect a settlement, provided it were consistent with the law of the land.

Lord MELBOURNE denied that he had used the words attributed to him in the Assembly's Report.

Lord ABERDEEN entirely believed Lord Melbourne. The authors of that Report had been so unscrupulous with respect to himself, that he was quite prepared to believe they had not been more honest in their communications with Lord Melbourne.

Lord MELBOURNE—"I do not mean to say that of them."

Lord ABERDEEN—"At all events the noble Viscount must do some thing in regard to this question"—

He could not continue to sit on that bench and chuckle inwardly at the confusion and distraction which prevailed in Scotland on this subject, exclaiming, with the old anarch,

"Havoc, and spoil, and ruin are my game!"

He (the Earl of Aberdeen) had tendered to Lord Melbourne a measure which he thought would produce a settlement. He had offered the measure without the slightest party feeling, and he only taken up the question at all when the Government refused to interfere. He could inform the noble Viscount, that unless some measure of settlement was immediately adopted, a most lamentable schism would occur in Scotland. A large body of the most respectable ministers of the Church of Scotland would, by an open and public declaration announce their determination not to obey the ordinance of the General Assembly. He entreated the noble Viscount, if he valued the interests of the established religion, to do something towards settling the question.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE called upon the House to pause before they assented to this bill. He rejoiced that Lord Aberdeen had given his adhesion to the principle of Non Intrusion and the independence of the Church of Scoland; but in the application of this principle, in the mode and in the degree, he widely differed from Lord Aberdeen. In fact, the details did not carry out the principle. That was the opinion of the General Assembly. The Legislature might establish a church by law, but it would be, as at present was the case, a church deeply established in the hearts of the people. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY could not deny that the adherence of the Church of Scotland to the principle which the General Assembly proclained might be attended with very serious consequences; but if the Church was conscientiously of opinion that it was a fundamental principle of Presbyterianism, and one drawn from Scripture, they ought not to be debarred asserting and abiding by it. The great difficulties which Lord Aberdeen had encountered, had satisfied him that Lord Melbourne acted wisely in declining at present to bring forward any measure on the responsibility of Government. He believed that Lord Aberdeen's Bill would be worse than imperative or innocuous—it would add to the existing difficulty and discontent. He was of opinion himself that the majority of the people of Scotland concurred with the General Assembly.

The Earl of CAMPERDOWN was to support the amendment, but not for the reasons which induced the Marquis of Breadalbane to propose it. It was impossible, after hearing Lord Brougham's judgment on the Auchterarder case, not to be aware that the General Assembly were in the wrong. But the Assembly refused to obey the decision of the House, and thus wilfully violated the law. Now, it would be giving way to them, and in some sort sanctioning their proceedings, were the House to pass this bill. He thought the assembly were acting most foolishly, and putting the Established Church in peril. He contended that no legislative interference was required, as the Courts of Law had already sufficient authority in the case.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE had been an office-bearer in the Church of Scotland, and being convinced of the necessity of the bill, had willingly contributed his assistance in bringing it forward. Up to the year 1834, principle of Non-Intrusion, without reasons assigned, had never been contended for. By the Book of Discipline its existence was distinctly

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denied. The practice of the Church of Geneva, the mother-church of the Church of Scotland, did not sanction it. Lord Dalhousie quoted the authority of eminent divines of the Church of Scotland in support of his argument. The agitation against the bill was a clerical agitation. He could show that public opinion was not with the Vetoists—

It was supposed in England that the General Assembly was a mirror of poblicdid pinion, but that body not represent public opinion. Even in a former Assembly his own proposition was rejected only by a majority of 37: true it was that the majority had now risen to 87, but he could easily explain that. Among the majority of the supoprters of the Veto however, in the General Assembly, there were many who would gratefully receive the bill upon their Lordships' table. It was party feeling alone that opposed it: it was party feeling that marred on many occasions the civil government of the Church of Scotlad; and upon this question it was a party feeling that he never seen equalled. Still, to show the real state of public opinion, he might state some facts. In the Town-Council of the city of Edinburgh, in spite of precedent and of authority, the Lord Provost and his colleague in the contest for seats in the Assembly were defeated by 28 to 8, the two rejected candidates voting in the minority; the Lord Provost being of course for the Veto. In East Lothian, at the Veto meeting, the number of Magistrates and proprietors at the meeting concurring was 3; but at the Anti-Veto meeting, the Magistrates and proprietors attending and concurring was 44; the clergy were nearly equal, but the majority of the occupant were Anti-Vetoists. Again, in Aberdeen, the Anti-Veto petition was carried by a majority of 100 to 5. So much for the state of public opinion in Scotland. True it was that there were many petitions in favour of Non-Intrusion, but he applied to noble Lords who had presented those petitions whether they did pray for the Veto? Many petitions prayed for Non-Intrusion, but very few for the Veto. And further, it must be recollected how these petitions were got up. Emissaries were sent into parishes, and those who took the petitions round not unfrequently asked—"Would you like to see a minister put into the pulpit at the head of a troop of dragoons? If you do not, then sign this petition;" and many of the petitions were signed by women, and even by children in the nursery. Admitting, however, that the majority of the people wanted Non-Intrusion, he must yet assert, they wanted the Non-Intrusion of the Reformation, not the Non-Intrusion of 1834—the Non-Intrusion of John Knox, not the Non-Intrusion of Dr. Chalmers. In the late election for the county of Perth, the Veto was made the *cheval de bataille*, and it was rather a question of Veto or no Veto than of Whig or Tory: the clergy canvassed and spoke for the Veto. But at the end of the first day's poll, the Anti-Vetoist was returned by a majority four times as large as any of his predecessors on the same side. Again, there were seventy newspapers in Scotland, and of these five only supported the Veto, whilst sixty-five were opposed to it. He did not mean to say that newspapers were always the representatives of public opinion, but in the main they discovered pretty well what that opinioo was. Such was the state of public opinion in Scotland; it was any thing but unanimous in support of the Assembly.

The question now was, whether the bill gave sufficient security for what he wished to see established, "the imposition of godly ministers on an ungodly people"—

He believed that it would: he believed that under the bill it would be impossible for the patrons to intrude upon the congregations an improper minister; and that it secured the real principle of Non-Intrusion, as the Elders of the Church in the early ages had explained it, and as laid down by Calvin, and Beza, and Melville, and John Knox. He had purposely avoided all reference to what was now going on in Scotland: he regretted the censure that had been so generally cast on the Church, though he objected to the last proceedings of the Assembly, and the conduct of many of the clergy. For his own part, he felt on this subject as strongly as any one: he could not but recollect that he was member of the Church of Scotland, that he was still an office-bearer within her pale, that he had been nursed in her bosom, and that he desired to die in her arms; and though he could not but censure the language that had been held against those in the Church who thought differently from him, still he would always endeavour to thwart them in their unjustifiable pretensions, and in the principle put forward by the noble Marquis.

Lord MELBOURNE said, it would take him but a few minutes to explain the very clear opinion he held on this question. He had thanked Lord Aberdeen for undertaking to bring forward a measure for settling it, and was perfectly sincere in those thanks and no taunts about receiving a measure from his opponent should prevent him from supporting a proposition calculated to effect a satisfactory settlement. But he saw no reason to expect such a result from the measure which Lord Aberdeen had introduced—

Lord Aberdeen said that he had been told private, and that he had received many letters, coming from various parties, testifying the great approbation which they entertained for the measure, and the great anxiety they felt that he should proceed with it. Lord Dalhousie had also told them that many members of the Assembly had expressed their approbation of the measure. Now, Lord Aberdeen had had great experience of political affairs, and therefore he had no right to speak to him in the language of admonition; but Lord Dalhousie had not had so much experience, and he could assure him that there was nothing so little to be trusted as those private communications, or opinions, or statements, in regard to what support might be ultimately excepted from those who made them. He could assure the noble Lord, that of all those persons in the General Assembly whose hearts he said were in that measure, there was not one upon whose public support of this measure hereafetr he could rely. It was impossible to rely upon any thing but the real expression of public opinion up on such questions as this. It appeared to him, that if the General Assembly did not like this measure before the presesnt discussion, they would not like it any the better after the speeches of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Dalhousie.

He cautioned the House against sanctioning a bill, by reading it a second time, without any assurance or even probability of its answering the ends for which it was introduced—

He thought it prudent to pause upon this question. He thought it prudent at present unquestionably—not seeing his way before him—at least not to proceed in this course. The noble Lord asked, "What will you do?" He was not prepared to say what he would do; but he was prepared to say what he would not do; that was, not to adopt the bill. The noble Lord said "You must do something." "Now, my Lords, there is no language in the world that am more afraid of than that. (*Great laughter.*) It is the cause of every error; and I for one, who have experienced its danger, have made an unalterable resolution, which is—never again to say that I will do something until I have settled what it is that I shall do." (*Laughter.*)

The Earl of HADDINGTON remarked, that Lord Melbourne had exhibited his usual dexteitry in delivering a speech of the usual length without saying any thing—

The whole argument of his noble friend was that they ought not to legislate at all upon the subject until they could introduce a measure which should be satisfactory to all parties. If they were not to legislate upon a question that was dividing the Church of Scotland into hostile parties until some measure could be devised that should give satisfaction to all parties, until some itself would totter to its fall. He defied human ingennity to devise a bill that would be satisfactory to all parties. The duty of the Government was to have legislated long ago upon those principles which they themselves consider fit, and to have foumled a practical measure upon those principles, and then to have left it to the parties whose duty it was to have obeyed it.

He supported the bill, because it must make matters better, and satisfy the rational, though it might displease the violent members of the Church.

Lord BROUGHAM explained the proceedings of the Civil Courts, and maintained that they had not assumed a spiritual jurisdiction.

Lord Chancellor COTTENHAM spoke to the same effect. He considered that the bill gave the Church too much power, by enabling it to exclude the presentee of the patron.

The Earl of ABERDEEN briefly replied—

He admitted that the powers recognized by the bill were large, but denied that it would give to the Spiritual Courts a positive or absolute veto, because it compelled them to assign reasons for their judgement. This he thought was a sufficient guard against any abuse of the power that was allowed to remain with them.

The House divided—

For the second reading..	47
Against it.....	27
Majority.....	47

THE AUGMENTATION OF TAXES.

We cannot concur in the approbation which some of our Liberal contemporaries give to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's project. We agree that the augmentation of existing taxes is better than the creation of new ones; but beyond that admission we cannot go with the admirers of Mr. F. Baring's scheme.

Though the expenditure of the country exceeds the income, yet it was not clear that resort to increased taxation was necessary. The revenue indicated much buoyancy, and the change in the postage had not been sufficiently tried, and it had gone through the most disadvantageous stage (before the issue of the stamp covers) with less loss than was calculated on. With reasonable grounds for reckoning on an increase of the revenue, we cannot but think that it would have been wise to have provided for a deficiency which might only be temporary, by the expedients of Exchequer bills or loan, and so to have held on till it could be seen with more certainty what were the means of the country, after allowing them time to show in what way and to what degree they were affected by certain great changes.

The increase of the taxation in circumstances of so much uncertainty appears to us a step precipitate in itself, and unsure in respect of its anticipated results. It hastily burdens the people, and it is far from certain that it will in the same proportion recruit the Exchequer. That five and five do not make ten in taxation is an admitted truism, but all Mr. Baring's scheme proceeds on the fallacious supposition that to impose five per cent, on the product of duties is to raise five per cent. He has not allowed for the diminished consumption consequent on any advance of prices. The proposed per centage, increasing payments for duties by one-twentieth part, may appear inconsiderable to persons in easy or affluent circumstances, but by the poor the effect of such an addition to the cost of exciseable articles will be severely felt, for the five upon five, which is not ten, nor perhaps two and a half to the Exchequer, makes fifteen or twenty to the consumer, the rise in the price of articles always being more than in proportion to the increase of the tax, especially in petty retail dealings.

Mr. F. Baring's scheme has been very favourably received in the House of Commons, the voices raised against it having been aggravated only to the pitch of sucking doves; but it will not be so complacently entertained by the country, through all the trading interests of which it has to run the gauntlet. The exemptions from its operation which will be struggled for, will be precisely as many as the objects of taxation that would come under it.

Of this we may be quite sure that if the plan prove inadequate after all, the inadequacy of it will be in exact proportion to its oppressiveness. The more burdensome the less profitable it will prove. The charge appears light—but to the heavily laden no addition can be said to be light—it may be but the hair's weight, but there is a hair's weight which breaks the camel's back.

Eventually, should the plan fail, new difficulties for any better scheme will have been raised, and resources will have been impaired.

But had the other course been taken—had Ministers held on for a year or two, by the help of Exchequer bills or loan, till they could ascertain better what the revenue was permanently likely to produce after all changes,—in the event of a deficiency, a revisal and reconstruction of the whole sysetem of taxation might have been undertaken in circumstances the most favourable to them, the public clearly seeing the difficulty and the necessity, and having as clearly seen the reluctance of the Government to charge it with any additions to its burdens while a rational hope could be entertained of dispensing with them.

CAPRICES OF JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

At the Hatton Garden Police Office a young man was charged with having been in the practice of writing obscene and infamous words on the walls of certain places in Gray's inn, and vile imputations on the characters of gentlemen of the inn. He denied the charge, and two witnesses having proved that the handwriting was his, he turned upon his accusers, and declared that he had seen them commit the offence. The Magistrate having observed that he thought the offence came within the Vagrant Act, the prisoner changed his tone, and confessed himself guilty. He had thus added the wickedness of a false accusation to his filthy indecencies. Well, what was his punishment? How was he dealt with? Why, even so.—

"Mr. Coombe: Will you make a proper apology to the society, and *promise never to do it again* ?—Prisoner: Yes, sir.

"Mr. Coombe: Then go immediately and do so, or I will commit you. *I have not even exposed your name*, or that of your master, and *you may think yourself well off*.

"Mr. Denison, the steward of the Gray's Inn Society, said that the society would be satisfied with the result of the proceedings, and he left the office.

"The prisoner wrote the desired apology and he was discharged."

The culprit, as the Magistrate observed, had certainly every reason to think himself well off, his offence having been the treble one of the habitual outrage of decency, calumny of the filthiest kind, and falsely accusing two other persons of his own revolting offence.

The case which follows this remarkable example of indulgence to such a subject, in the police reports of the *Chronicle* of Tuesday, is that of a couple of lads, charged at Marylebone Office with the petty offence of having plucked some whitethorn in Kensington Gardens. The youths pleaded that they did not know that they were doing wrong.

"Mr. Rawlinson ordered each of the prisoners *to pay a fine of* 40s. for the offence, *together with* 5s., *the value of the plunder, or to be imprisoned for six weeks.*"

Seven or eight others were fined for the same offence.

Thus we see how much more heinous an offence, in the sight of Justices' Justice, is plucking a few branches of whitethorn than wanton outrages against decency, obscene imputations, and false accusation. The filthy liar is pardoned, and the lads who plucked the boughs of whitethorn are sentenced to a fine of forty shillings, with five shillings *for the value of the plunder* not worth five farthings' or, in default of this sum,—large to poor boys—six weeks' imprisonment. Such are the caprices of Justices' Justice.

THE BRAINTREE CHURCH RATES AND LORD WINCHILSEA.—The noble earl says, "He shall exert all his energies to arouse his countrymen to a sense of the *perilous position of the church* to which they belonged, assailed as it is on every hand by its ancient arch enemy, the church of Rome"—and his sentiments were responded to *by enthusiastic cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c., which lasted several minutes.* That the noble earl may not suffer his energies to lie dormant until the next annual meeting of the Protestant Association, I will take the liberty, Mr. Editor, to call his attention to the present state of the *parish church of Braintree.* There *the church* is, indeed, in danger, and after very stormy night, the inhabitants of the town ran in the morning to see if it be yet standing; the roof is in several places gone, the steeple dropping to pieces, the pavement of the aisles broken up, and the very service in the church cannot be performed without peril to the vicar, and the few out of a populous town that attend his ministry. But your readers may ask, what has this to do with the Earl of Winchilsea? Only this—*that he is the lay impropriator of the parish*; that into his pocket, year after year, have gone those ample revenues, the distribution of which, according to the old-fashioned way, when the *arch enemy* of the church held the rains (*viz., one fourth for the repairs of the church*), would have spared the necessity of the late legal proceedings, and have prevented that edifice, which he professes to regard as sacred, falling to the ground by decay. The parish of Braintree contains, according to the report of the church commissioners, 3,422 inhabitants; there is church room for 1,600, and the income of the vicar is 212l only; the remainder of that which is claimed for the *support of the established religion of the land*, and which must be, at least, 1,000l. per annum, *goes into the pocket of the Earl of Winchilsea.* Surely, Mr. Editor, here is some ground for "*the infidel and semi-infidel press*" (that the Rev. Mr. Stowell denounces), to utter "*sarcasms*" and something more than "*insinuations*;" and it may, indeed, induce some doubt of the sincerity of the noble earl's regard for the Protestant religion, when it is seen that though he can denounce the attacks of others upon the, church *he himself is in truth her bitterest foe*; he it is who has for years received those funds which, by law and justice, are liable to contribute to her support; and for want of that support the edifice is falling to decay, and the services which were wont to be performed therein must be soon discontinued.—*Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

INDIAN PARADISE.—The grand doctrine of a life beyond the grave was among all the tribes of America, most deeply cherished and most sincerely believed. They had even formed a distinct idea of the region whither they hoped to be transported, and of the new and happier mode of existence, free from those wars, tortures and cruelties, which throw so dark a shade over their lot upon earth. Yet their conceptions on this subject were by no means either exalted or spiritualized. They expected simply a prolongation of their present life and enjoyments, under more favourable circumstances, and with the same objects furnished in greater choice and abundance. This supposed assurance of a future life, so conformable to their gross habits and conceptions, was found by the missionaries a serious obstacle, when they attempted to allure them, by the hope of a destiny, purer and higher indeed, but less accordant with their untutored conceptions. Upon being told that in the promised world they would neither hunt, eat, drink, nor marry a wife, many of them declared that, far from endeavouring to reach such an abode, they would consider their arrival there as the greatest calamity. Mention is made of a Huron girl whom one of the Christian Ministers was endeavouring to instruct, and whose first question was, what she would find to eat? The answer being "Nothing," she then asked what she would see; and being informed that she would see the Maker of heaven and earth, she expressed herself much at a loss what she could have to say to him. Many not only rejected this destiny for themselves, but were indignant at the efforts thus made to decoy their children into so dreary and comfortless a region.

The folly of ascribing temporal judgments to any particular crimes, may appear from several considerations; as, first, that, generally speaking, there is no calamity or affliction, which is supposed to have happened as a judgment on a vicious man, which does not sometimes happen to men of approved religion and virtue. We are all involved in the same calamities, and subject to the same accidents; and when we see any one of the species under particular oppression, we should look upon it as arising from the common lot of human nature, rather than from the guilt of the person who suffers. Another consideration, that may check our presumption in putting such a construction upon a misfortune, is this, that it is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings. How many accidents have passed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity to the person in whose lot they have fallen? How many disappointments have, in their consequences, saved man from ruin? If we could look into the effects of every thing, we might be allowed to pronounce boldly upon blessings and judgments; but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees only in part, is an unjustifiable piece of rashness and folly.

A "RUM" START.—Rum, wise in *hogs'* heads is capable of doing but little mischief; but when it gets into *men's* heads—look out!

SMILES.—Smiles are paradoxal things. Let any one call to his recollection half a dozen of the most stupid people he knows, and he will find that it is constant smile which completes the insipid vacancy of their faces. Let him number up the most intellectual and powerful minded among his acquaintance, and he will admit that, in almost every one of them, it is the smile that indicates the finer faculties of the soul.

BENEFIT OF DINNER.—One day, when some one objected to the practice of having dinners for parish or public purposes, "Sir," said Lord Stowell, "I approve of the dining system: it puts people in a good humour and makes them agree when they otherwise might not: a dinner *lubricates* business."

It is not the height to which men are advanced that makes them giddy; it is the looking down with contempt upon those below them.

ANECDOTE OF MADAME MALIBRAN.—One evening she felt rather annoyed at the general prejudice expressed by the company then present against all English vocal compositions, the opinions being altogether in favour of foreign music; some even going so far as to assert that nothing could be good of which the air was entirely and originally of English extraction. Malibran in vain endeavoured to maintain that all countries possess, though perhaps in a less equal degree, many ancient melodies, peculiarly their own; that nothing could excee the beauty of the Scottish, Irish, Welsh, and even some of the old English airs. She then named many compositions of our best modern composers, Bishop, Barnet, Lee, Horn, &c.; declaring her belief, that if she were to produce one of Bishop's or Horn's ballads as the works of a Signor Vecovo, or Cuerno thus Italianising and Espagnolising their names, they would *faire furore*. In the midst of this discussion she volunteered a new Spanish song, composed, as she said, by a Don Chocarreria. She commenced—the greatest attention prevailed; she touched the notes lightly, introducing variations on repeating the symphony. She finished—the plaudits resounded, and the air was quoted as a further example how far superior foreign talent was to English. Malibran assented to the justice of their remarks, and agreed to yield still more to their argument, if the same air sung adagio should be found equally beautiful when played presto. The parties were agreed; when, to the positive consternation of all present, and very much to the diversion of Malibran herself, the Spanish melody, which she had so divinely sung, was, on being played quick, instantly recognised as a popular English nursery song—*Maria tragga un caldero*—"Molly, put the kettle on!"

The stream of life, down which we go, would be clear and smooth enough, were it not for the dirt and obstacles we ourselves throw into it.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE "GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET, BY A. WILLARD,